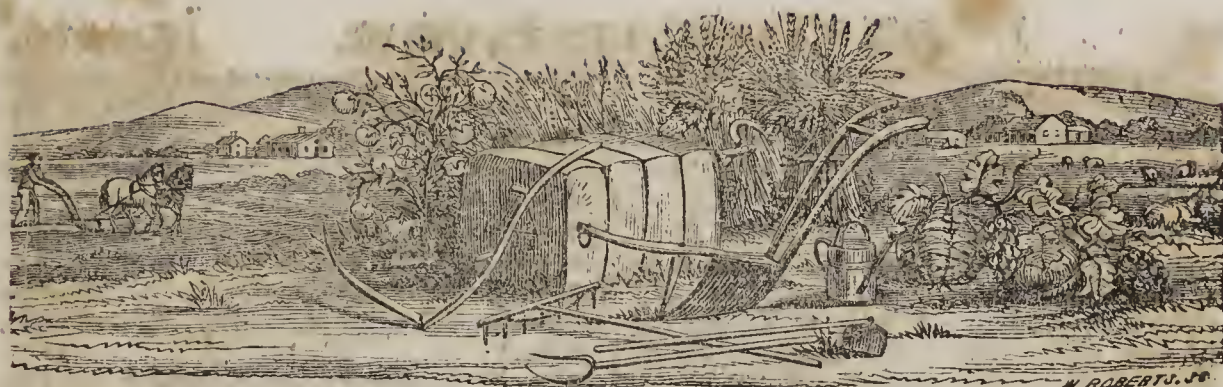


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FARMER AND PLANTER.

DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, DOMESTIC AND RURAL ECONOMY,

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From the Carolina Spartan.

Irregularity of the Teeth.

The object had in view in introducing this subject, is to call the special attention of parents, and those having charge of children, to an occurrence, which as it regards the beauty and durability of the teeth, there is none more to be dreaded, and at the same time more easily prevented, if attention be given in due time; viz *irregularity in the position and arrangement of the teeth in the alveolar arches*. This is much more common in the second, or permanent set of teeth, than in the first or temporary set. Hence, it is the more important that the mouth should be cared for, and the teeth frequently examined during the progress of second dentition; which generally commences about the fifth, and is consummated by the 14th year, with the exception of the last molar (wisdom) teeth, which do not ordinarily make their appearance until after the eighteenth year of age. A few cases of the irregularity of teeth which have recently come under my observation, and treatment, have convinced me more thoroughly of the importance of giving attention to this subject in due time.

It is not at all uncommon to see a front tooth—which of all others should be in its proper place—thrown entirely out of the dental arch; which occasions great deformity in the appearance of the mouth. Now this can be easily prevented, if—as before stated—the preventive means be applied at the pro-

per time. The most common cause of this kind of irregularity, is the resistance given by the temporary teeth to those of second dentition.

We scarcely ever meet with a case of irregularity in the deciduous teeth, or teeth of first dentition, from the fact, that they meet with no resistance, and have nothing to turn them from their proper direction while passing through the eruptive stage of growth. But this is not always the case with the permanent teeth. For they very frequently come in contact with the roots of their predecessors and by them are caused to swerve from the direction which they would otherwise take.

This is invariably the case if the growth of the permanent tooth be more rapid than the absorption or wasting of the root of the temporary one. And it very seldom happens that so much of the temporary tooth is absorbed as to permit its removal by the efforts of the child, before the permanent tooth is ready to pass through the gum, consequently the new tooth is pressed out of its proper position—takes a wrong direction, and makes its appearance either before or behind the alveolar arch.

When they come out anteriorly, which they do more frequently than posteriorly, often become a source of great annoyance to the upper lip, excoriating its lining membrane, and sometimes even producing ulceration. Now, all this trouble may be easily obviated by giving some little attention to the mouth while the teeth of replacement are coming out. And we think it very important that this attention should be given by all persons to whose care children have been committed. It is a much easier matter to *prevent* than to *remedy* irregularities of the teeth. Therefore *preventive* rather than *remedial means* should be used. There are very few cases in which it will be necessary to do anything more than simply remove the obstacles that may be in the way of the eruption of the adult or permanent teeth.—For it should be recollected that there is ever being made upon the part of nature an effort to have each organ, in each tissue, of the entire organism, in its proper place, that it may be the better prepared to perform its legitimate functions. And whenever an organ—whether it be in the osseous, cutaneous, or any other tissue of the body, is thrown out of its proper position, it must not be attributed to the untrammelled or

other operatives of the economy, but to some mechanical or other agent, which nature, unaided, could not over-rule. And if it be ascertained that *nature* is likely to be foiled in her efforts, *art* should immediately come to her assistance. And by the combined action and united effort of the *two*, symmetry and regularity will invariably be produced.

If the temporary teeth, therefore, should dare oppose, or offer any resistance to the onward and *straight forward* march of their more honorable and important succession, they should for this enroachment and unlawful intrusion immediately suffer the *painful penalty of extraction*. More anon. L.

But if the above precaution has been neglected, by frequent pressure in the right direction, a tooth may be forced to take its proper position.

Ess. F. & P.

DANGER OF PAINTED PAIS.—"I would desire to direct the attention of the readers of the Scientific American to the danger of using the pails which are painted inside for domestic purposes. The oxide of lead with which they are painted is a dangerous poison, and I know it is productive of evil in many cases. Last week, having taken a drink of water from a painted pail which had been in use for some months, I was convinced from the taste of the water that it had taken up a portion of the paint, and having analysed the water, I found it to contain a very minute quantity of it, sufficient, however, if a large quantity of the water were taken, to produce those fearful diseases peculiar to lead poisonings."

JAMES MANLEY.

To remove the paint from the inside of a bucket, fill it with strong lye from wood ashes, let it set one night, when all may be washed out. We never use a bucket until it has been deprived of the paint.

Ess. F. & P.

Preservation of Eggs for Winter Use.

It should be borne in mind, that eggs are mainly composed of albumen, mixed with a minute quantity of the salts of sulphur, phosphorus, lime, and magnesia. The shell consists mostly of lime. Of the whole weight, the shell constitutes about one-tenth, the white six-tenths, and the yolk three-tenths. Few animal substances are so putrescent as eggs, unless preserved with care. The shell, composed as it is, mostly of lime, glued together with a trifle of ani-

mal matter, is its most natural and safe depository. Yet even the shell yields gradually to the action of the atmosphere, so that a part of the watery fluid of the egg escapes, and air occupies its place, thus injuring the quality of it. The secret, then, of preserving eggs, is to keep the interior in an unaltered state. This is best done by lime water, in which a little common salt is infused. This constitutes a fluid perfectly indistructible by air, and one that is so allied to the nature of the shell as not to be absorbed by it, or through it into the interior of the egg. On the other hand, salt or lime, in a dry state, will act on the moisture of the egg, as will strong ashes. This plan, also, will save more eggs in a given space than any other. It will also admit of keeping them in cellars ever so damp, and I had almost said, ever so foul, since nothing will be likely to act on the lime-water. As eggs are very nearly of the specific gravity of water, and so near with it I have little doubt that eggs barrelled up tightly, in lime-water, could be transported as safely as pork. Lime-water may be made in the most careless manner. Seven hundred pounds of water will dissolve about one pound of lime. A pint of lime, therefore, thrown into a barrel of water, is enough, while ten times as much can do no hurt, and will not alter the strength of it. The salt, which I do not deem very important, should be put in a small quantity, say a quart to a barrel. All are aware that a very large quantity of salt may be dissolved in water. Brine, strong enough for pork, would undoubtedly hurt eggs. Having made your lime-water, in barrels, if you are a merchant, and in stone pots, if you are a small householder, drop your eggs on the top of the water, when they will settle down safely. It is probably important no bad eggs go in, as it is supposed by some that they would injure others. To test your eggs put them in clean water, rejecting all that rise. A better remedy is to look at them through a tube—say a roll of paper—by day-light, or hold them between your eye and a good candle by night. If the eggs are fresh, they will, in either case, look transparent. If they are little injured, they will look entirely dark. Eggs, well put up and kept in this manner, will keep I cannot tell how long, but until they are much more plenty and cheap than at present, quite long enough. Leached ashes well dried, and even grain, have kept eggs very well in

my experience; but no method is so cheap and obvious as the lime-water. As lime absorbs carbonic acid slowly, and thus becomes insoluble, so almost any lime, even though it has been slacked for months, will answer the purpose. Lime-water, permitted to stand still, will immediately be covered with a transparent film. This is the lime of the water uniting with the carbonic acid of the atmosphere, and returning to the state of lime-stone, and does not hurt the eggs.—*Mark Lane Express.*

Stallions.

From the Report of the Committee on Stallions, in the forth-coming Vol. of N. H. Agricultural Society.

It is difficult to decide at what period of its history to commence our account of the Stallion-colt. If we begin at his birth, we are reminded of various matters antecedent to that—to him important—epoch, that have a material influence upon his after life. To be safe let us go back to his progenitors.

As males communicate their organizations with the most obvious effect, it is by no means singular, that great stress is laid, by breeders of horses and other animals, upon the appearance, physical conformance and constitution of the sire. This is commendable. But farmers and breeders generally are not so fully aware as they should be, that various items, other than color, style and figure, are transmissible from sire to son. These are contracted feet, founder, spavin, ring-bone, curb, sand-cracks, diseases of the eye, and of the respiratory organs, as broken-wind, roaring, wind-sucking, &c., We are as fully persuaded, that these affections and diseases, are hereditarily transmissible, as that color, action or temper may be so transmitted.

At the late National Exhibition of Horses, held at Springfield, Mass., the writer was Chairman of the Committee on Geldings, in which class were 109 entries. Many of the finest horses subjected to their examination were found to be affected with ring-bone and other diseases of the leg and foot; and the reply to the questions of the Committee on this point, invariably was—"he was folded so."

In this view of the case, it becomes breeders to look well to it, that the selected Stallion have no hereditary tendency to disease, or defect capable of being transmitted to

the offspring; for "like begets like, and as surely as a noble steed can mark his offspring with his good qualities, so certainly can he hand down, also, his imperfections of temper and formation.

If men are too often careless in the selection of a Stallion for purposes of breeding, what shall we say of their choice of a mare? Any old, decrepid, diseased, purblind she-horse, that can be procured, or that is found fit for no other purpose, is considered good enough to breed from! And many such an old, good-for-nothing-but-the-compost-heap creature, is kept by farmers and others for this special and only purpose. Knowing this, one ceases to wonder, that the country is stocked with such a superabundant supply of miserable, early broken-down, and diseased horses,—inasmuch, that he who now-a-days undertakes to buy a horse on his own judgment, unless he goes with his eyes peeled, and "had his eye-teeth cut" at an early period of his existence, will, ordinarily, find himself sold remarkably cheap.

"Any one," says Mr. Castley, an eminent English Veterinary Surgeon, "who, during the last twenty or twenty-five years, has had frequent opportunities of visiting some of our great horse-fairs, in the north of England, must be struck with the sad falling-off there is everywhere to be remarked, in the quality of the one-half, and three-part bred horses, exhibited for sale. The farmers when taxed with this, complain that breeding horses, do not sufficiently repay them; and yet we find large sums of money always given at fairs, for any horses that are *really good*. The truth is, that farmers do not now-a-days, breed horses so generally good, as they used to do; and this is owing to the *inferior quality of the mares*, which they now commonly employ in breeding."

Some of the best mares, it would appear, are now purchased by gentlemen for saddle horses,—it being now as it was not formerly as fashionable to use mares, as geldings, for riding purposes. A great number of the finest three-part bred mares, also, are imported to the Continent.

These facts account for the deterioration of the horses, in ordinary use in England, and most of them are in force here. Many an old broken-down creature is purchased, or kept for a breeder, because she is *fit for nothing else!* Fit for nothing else? If fit for a breeder, (unless injured by some accident,) she is fit for anything else.

Sire and dam being judiciously selected, our next care is with the unborn colt,—the fœtus. "Our next care," we say, for the young courser may be starved, or otherwise maltreated, as effectually before, as after, birth. The mare when with foal, should be well but not too plentifully fed,—should not be overworked, nor yet allowed to lack exercise, and should never be subjected to such rough usage, as is but too common among farm-hands and stable-boys,—who are ever over-free with the toes of their cow-hide boots. Discharge such at once, after having treated them to "a little of the same," to see how they like it; for no one taken down with the accursed disease of "Cruelty to Animals," was ever radically cured of it.

It is well to offer the mare, immediately, and, for a few days after parturition, a drink of lukewarm water with corn or oat-meal, or shorts mixed therein. She should then be permitted to run out to grass for a month, at least, to recover strength; though the common custom, we know, is to put them in harness within a fortnight from foaling.

Our young Stallion being now fairly in the world, and moving upon it on his own legs, his first experience of life is stirring. The old farmer has an errand at a neighboring village, distant some six or seven miles. "Put Bessy to the old chaise," says he; and drives off with commendable moderation—little Morgan trotting in company; but, business being concluded at the store, rain, threatens, or other cause induces a hasty return; and we see Bessy doing *all* she knows how to get home in season, and little Morgan doing *a little more*—to keep up. His long, lank legs get soon tired; his footing is unsure; his bellows gets out of order; he is over-heated; he lays the foundation of troubles, that are perfected in the full-grown horse.

For the first six months of his life, the chief food of the foal is "mother's milk,"—although he will pick up, now and then, a little else with all the pride of incipient horshood. If the mare be insufficiently fed during this period, or over-worked, (which lessens her yield of milk,) the foal is, in either case, half-starved; and a half-starved colt is almost never well made, when he arrives at maturity. He is always *a weed*. He should be well fed from, and before, the time of his birth.

At one year old, though the colt has by

no means attained his fulness of form, it may be decided whether or not to retain him as a Stallion. If, at this age, however many good points he may possess, *indications* of contracted feet, founder, or any of the other diseases heretofore mentioned as transmissible, be seen, geld him at once.—He ought not to serve as a Stallion.

At three years old, a horse may be allowed very moderate service. Over-taxation of his powers at this age—or at any age, for that matter—is short-sighted policy for the owner. As a four year old, he will be more matured and full of vigor, and at five, he is still more able to do service. It is a too common fault—this over-taxation of a Stallion's powers; and it tells both on himself and on his get. The English limit for a prize horse, that "travels his district," is sixty mares in a season; but eighty are often covered, without prejudice. What shall we say of the horse-owners, who boast of having had double these numbers served in a season by their horse—sometimes three a day!

A notable instance of the evils of over-taxing a horse's procreative powers occurred in England, many years ago, in the case of a celebrated stud belonging to H. R. H., the Prince of Wales. The groom was permitted to pocket a half-guinea fee from all comers; and it may well be guessed, that no applicants were refused. The consequences were serious to the horse, and to very many of his get. Another instance is within our knowledge. A Stallion of some repute in New England, was allowed to serve one hundred and forty-three mares in a season, and was then sold to go to Virginia. Most of his colts of that year proved to be miserable creatures; and in Virginia, in the following, he himself proved *perfectly impotent*.

The small size of very many,—I may say of a large majority—of our horses, is an evil that is great, and growing (like a cow's tail—downwards.) This may be attributed to a poor selection of breeding-mares, the scant feeding of the dam, before and after foaling—thus half starving the foal; bad usage of colts by stinted food or, unsheltered exposure to cold and storms, and the general over-taxation of the powers of stallions.

We are well aware that some persons, who pass for wise men in matters of horse-flesh, contend that this smallness of size is no objection to a horse; and cite for proof

the fact that some of the fleetest Arabian courses are but 14½ hands high. Admit that these Arabian lightning-streaks are of so small a size, and what does it prove? Nothing. When the American's horse has nothing to do; but to bear a hirsute and pinguid vagabond, over sand-deserts, on hen-roost-robbing expeditions, 14½ hands will be high enough (until the rider rivals Haman.) But so long as the farmer has sward-land to plow, cord-wood to draw, and a stout wife and a half-score of stalwart sons and buxom daughters to be driven to meeting, or to the State Fair;—so long as our city carriages are ponderous, and trucks weighty;—so long shall we need a little more height in our horses, and that not all in the legs.

The subject of increasing the size of our horses will more properly be discussed by the Committee on Breeding Mares; for it is with the mare that the improvement must commence. To subject small mares to large sized stallions will not effect the desired change. It will give us, as it did to the Yorkshire farmers, who tried a similar experiment, "a race of long-legged, large-bodied, small-chested, worthless animals." Such, also, was the ill effect, said our lost friend J. S. Skinner, of the cross by a large "Cleveland Bay" Stallion, imported and sent to Carroll's Manor, Maryland.

"The proper method," says Professor Cline, of London, "of improving the form of animals consists in selecting a *well-formed female, proportionably larger than the male*. The improvement depends on this principle; that the power of the female to supply her offspring with nourishment, is in proportion to her size, and to the power of nourishing herself from the excellence of her own constitution."

"The size of the fœtus (he continues) is generally in proportion to that of the male parent, and therefore, when the female parent is disproportionately small, the quantity of nourishment is insufficient, and her offspring has all the disproportion of a starveling."

"To produce the most perfect formed animal, (adds the same high authority,) abundant nourishment is necessary *from the earliest period of its existence*, until its growth is complete." This sustains the view that we have herein before advanced.

We here conclude the Report on Stallions; not that we have said all that we have to say on the subject; but because we

wish what we write to be read; and long stories find few listeners. At some future time, another opportunity may be afforded us of discussing the subject further.

For the Committee,

WILLIAM S. KING, *Chairman.*

Mulberries for Pigs.

One of our subscribers from Dixon's Mills, Marengo county, asks us to inform him, through the columns of the American Cotton Planter, whether or not the raising of the Mulberry may be made profitable for feeding Pigs in the spring and early Summer?

We have seen it stated, again and again, that the Hicks Mulberry for this purpose was unsurpassed, and we did not doubt the fact, since from early childhood we have been acquainted with a variety of the Mulberry, *Morus Nigre*, grown in South Carolina, by NOAH CLOUD, sen., that surpasses any fruit tree we have ever seen of any kind, for this purpose. My father, JOHN CLOUD, sen., introduced this Mulberry into Alabama, in 1846, and we have it growing and bearing successfully at La Place. It is not the Hicks Mulberry as we have both kinds.

It is the opinion of my father, and also my own opinion, from ample experience, that an acre of land set in these trees, at the expiration of six years, will produce more and better summer food for Hogs generally, than can be grown on two acres in any other vegetation.

The history of this Mulberry is rather mistified, and not well known. It was introduced into South Carolina about the close of the revolution, as a French Mulberry. I have never met the variety elsewhere; it is a constant bearer; the berry large, black when ripe, juicy and sweet.—They commence ripening in May early and continue till late in August, profusely in successive crops—growing green and ripening all the time.

I will not pretend to say what quantity the parent tree bears annually, but I give it as my opinion, than an acre such (and fifteen such would entirely overshadow an acre) would produce 2,000 bushels of Mulberries. This tree when I saw it last was about three feet in diameter, its limbs describing a circle of about sixty feet in diameter; it is now perhaps, eighty years old, and when I last saw it, it was perfectly healthy and thriving, notwithstanding it had

not missed a crop in seventy-five year, and looked as though it might continue to bear a century or so longer. It is almost impossible to propagate it from cuttings like other Mulberries; like the fig, it is not propagated from seed either, though apparently full; it is propagated readily by grafting or budding.—*American Cotton Planter.*

Western Agriculture---Corn Cobs.

I made a flying visit to our old friend Henry L. Ellsworth, of Patent Office memory, one day last month. He is now a resident of Lafayette, Indiana, where he is farming pretty largely on the Prairie, about seven miles out, on which he has a thousand acres of Indian corn in one field. The uncommon high prices of corn last summer, has been the cause of planting many an extra acre of it in the Wabash Valley, where, if it ripens well, it will tell a pleasing tale, not only to the cultivators, but to the starving millions of Europe.

Mr. Ellsworth is as full of enthusiasm as ever, and no less busy than he was in his office at Washington. He is an owner and manager of a vast amount of land, which he is selling, leasing, and improving, and which, together with all the business operations that he is carrying on, keep his office crowded with the multitudes who deal with him. Yet he finds time to be continually trying some experiments, for the benefit of the agricultural community.

I saw six pigs in as many pens, just big enough to hold each occupant without exercise, which he was feeding on corn in the ear, corn ground, but fed raw, and corn-meal made into mush—two upon each kind. The pigs were all alike in age, breed, size and weight, when commenced with, and after being fed a certain time with carefully weighed quantities of food, they are re-weighed and weights noted, and those which had been fed upon one kind, are changed to another and so on; and when the experiment is finished, he assured me he would publish the table. The experiment thus far is very largely in favor of the mush, bidding fair to produce enough to pay toll and trouble for grinding, as well as for cooking, and leave a profit. The number of pounds of good thick mush that one hundred pounds of meal, well worked, will make, is astonishing to any one who has never thought much upon the subject. It will not fall much, if any, short of six hundred pounds.

Mr. Ellsworth's kettle holds just 14 lbs. of meal at a charge, and several accurate weighings give over eighty pounds when well cooked, and I saw myself that no more water was used than the meal would absorb. But it must be cooked—not merely scalded. A little salt is added, and occasionally a little sulphur.

Mr. Ellsworth assured me that he proved the mooted point of nutritive food in corn-cobs. He says, "hogs will live and thrive upon well ground cob meal alone!" At first they did not take hold. I then added a small quantity of meal, principally of the grain, and then they ate the whole, and did well. I had great difficulty in getting the cobs ground. Millers are so well satisfied in their own minds that cobs are good for nothing, that they are not willing to let the experiment be tried whether they are nourishing or not. I am satisfied that twenty-five pounds of corn meal added to one hundred pounds of cob-meal, is more valuable for feed for growing stock, than seventy-five pounds of corn meal alone."—Such is the language of Mr. Ellsworth.—Experiments of this kind should be further tried. One-fourth of the weight of a bushel of ears of corn, nature never intended should be thrown away, and cobs upon large corn-farms in the West are literally thrown away. They are neither used for food, fuel, feed, nor manure; for the latter is considered a nuisance.—*Am. Agriculturist*.

Bermuda Grass.

One of our subscribers, from Cahaba, asks us the following question: Can you tell me how to eradicate the Bermuda grass?—

We shall first answer this question briefly and affirmatively—Yes. Our system of rotation and shift of crops will not only eradicate the Bermuda grass most effectually, but will also eradicate a much more formidable enemy to the plantation, the poverty and growing lean condition of the soil. In the first place—in November, after taking a crop of corn from the land, turn over the land with good two-horse plows, six inches deep, close and smooth, and if you can, by all means horizontally; then with a good iron-tooth harrow put in two bushels of black oats per acre. There is one fact, or defect rather, that so often occurs with managers in sowing small grain, that unless I call your attention to it, you will only have

a fine crop of oats, and the Bermuda grass not eradicated. 'Tis this: don't allow your plowmen to raise the plow from the ground three feet before getting to a stump, and then passing three feet beyond, before commencing again—thus allowing a plat of 24 to 36 square superficial feet to remain unbroken about every stump. The oats will ripen in June, and by the middle of July the field or pasture may be eaten out by the stock. Then sow and plow in with a scooter three pecks of peas per acre. These will shade the land till frost. In the month of February succeeding, seed it down in spring oats; you can either turn your hogs on these the first of June, or you may allow them to ripen and cut them. If the work has been well done, the Bermuda grass is eradicated. The next year, the land will produce a better crop of cotton, all things equal, than it has done before.

But why so much anxiety about eradicating the Bermuda grass? The cuckle-burr is a much more formidable pest. It is neither fish nor fesh; neither grass, grain, nor cotton; but the foul enemy of the sheep, the milch cow, and indeed all the domestic animals of the plantation.

Mr. Thomas Affleck, of Miss., whose authority we consider worthy of the highest consideration, on the subject of the grasses, pronounces the Bermuda grass one of the best pasture or meadow grasses known to the country. And he insists upon it, that no grass under the same treatment produces more hay per acre, or hay of a superior quality. Mr. Hardwick, of Georgia, speaks of the superiority of the Bermuda grass as a pasture and hay grass, in equally strong language.

The process we have recommended saves and makes land rich, and as our friend may be skeptical on the subject, we simply ask him to try it, according to the letter, on a five acre lot. Let it be five acres, as the Georgian says, "the worst poisoned," and report the result.—*American Cotton Planter*.

A Valuable Table.

The following table will be found exceedingly valuable to many of our readers:

A box 24 inches by 16 inches square and 28 inches deep will contain a barrel, (5 bushels.)

A box 24 inches by 16 inches square and 14 inches deep will contain half a barrel.

A box 16 inches by 15½ inches square,

and 8 11-16 inches deep will contain one bushel.

A box 12 inches by 11½ inches square and 8 1-7 inches deep will contain half a bushel.

A box 8 inches by 8½ inches square and 8 1-7 inches deep, will contain one peck.

A box 8 inches by 8 inches square and 4 1-5 inches deep will contain a gallon.

A box 4 inches by 4 inches square and 4 1-5 inches deep will contain one quart.

The following table shows how much one team and plow will perform in a day, in acres and tenths.

| Width of furrow in inches. | Acres and tenths. | Width of row in feet. | Acres and tenths. |
|----------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| 5 | 1.1 | 2 | 4.7 |
| 6 | 1.2 | 2½ | 6.0 |
| 7 | 1.5 | 3 | 7.2 |
| 8 | 1.6 | 3½ | 8.4 |
| 9 | 1.8 | 4 | 9.6 |
| 10 | 2.0 | 4½ | 10.8 |
| 11 | 2.2 | 5 | 12.0 |
| 12 | 2.4 | 5½ | 13.2 |
| 14 | 2.8 | 6 | 14.5 |
| 16 | 3.2 | 6½ | 15.6 |
| 18 | 3.6 | 7 | 16.8 |
| 20 | 4.0 | 7½ | 18.0 |
| 22 | 4.4 | 8 | 19.2 |

The above table is constructed on the presumption that the team moves at the rate of about three feet per second or two miles per hour, for ten hours per day.—Horses and mules in good condition will do this, and if you would keep them in good condition its enough for them to do.—*Planter.*

Classification of Manures.

The following classification is taken from Stockhardt's Field Lectures. The best manures are given first.

I. *Manures rich in Nitrogen.*

1. Substances containing ammonia, (very forcing). Ammoniacal salts of all sorts, good guano, urates, soot, putrid animal substances, such as blood, flesh, skins, &c.; poudrette, gas-water, putrid urine, draining compost, fermented stable manure, especially of sheep and horses.

2. Azotized substances that are easily decomposed, (somewhat quickly forcing)—Horn-shavings, glue, boiled flesh, bones liquified by acid, steamed and highly pulverized, oil-cakes of all sorts, malt grain and the refuse of beer-breweries, fresh urine, drainings, stable manure beginning to rot,

3. Substances that are decomposed with difficulty, (slowly forcing.) Bone-dust powdered coarsely, woolen rags, fresh stable manure.

4. Substances containing nitric acid, (quickly forcing.) Nitrate of potash, [common saltpetre,] nitrate of lime, or decayed stable walls, rubbish of old clay walls, and old compost earth.

II. *Manures rich in Carbon:* (forming humus.)

Stable litter, straw, foliage, weeds, forest leaves, saw-dust, lawn and garden trimmings, rotten mould, turf, earthy brown-coal, and vegetable substances of nearly all sorts.

III. *Manures containing Potash:* [strongly forcing.]

Potash, nitrate of potash, malt grain from beer breweries, urine from breeding cattle, wood ashes, foliage, stalks and leaves of all sorts, lawn and garden trimmings, building rubbish, street sweepings, compost, burnt clay and loam, marl of many sorts.

IV. *Manures containing Soda:* [less visibly operative.]

Common salt, refuse salt, Chili saltpetre, soap boilers' lye, urine, certain sorts of manuring salts, soda feldspar, and some other kinds of stone, soap suds, dish-water.

V. *Manures rich in Phosphoric Acid:* (seed forming.) Burnt bones, bone black, sugar refuse from refineries, phosphorite, and a few other kinds of stone, poor guano, raw bones, bone dust, true guano, animal substances of all kinds, oil cake, malt grain, from breweries, solid human and animal excrements, stable manures, urine of carnivorous animals, wood ashes, straw, leaves, &c.

VI. *Manures containing Sulphuric Acid:* (partly direct manures, partly absorbent of manuring substances.)

Gypsum, sulphuric acid, green vitriol, sulphur-coal, ashes of pit-coal, turf and brown coal.

VII. *Manures rich in Lime:*

Burnt lime, chalk, marl, gypsum, ashes of brown coal and turf, building rubbish, pond mud, and soap boilers' ashes.

VIII. *Manures rich in Silica:*

Pit-coal ashes, as also ashes of all sorts, sand, straw, stable manure, &c.

IX. *Manures that Pulverize the Soil:*

Sulphuric acid, muriatic acid, lime, marl, humus, &c.

X. *Manures that Improve the Soil:*

Lime, marl, loam, sand, pond mud, vegetable mould, turf, &c.

Here is a fine classification of the chief manures that are employed as fertilizers.—They should be chosen and applied according to the nature and condition of the soil, as well as with reference to the crop that is to be produced. Many of the manures are compounds—hence the reason why you find them repeated in the different classes. The farmer should preserve this classification and use it until he finds a better one.

Experiments,

Made with Milk Pans of Various Materials, to ascertain the best suited for dairy purposes.

According to the experiments of M. Hinze, of Moissburg, Germany, one hundred quarts of milk yielded in

| | | | |
|------------------|------|---------|--------------|
| Tinned milk-pans | 6.07 | Hanover | lbs. butter. |
| Glass | 7.04 | " | " |
| Wooden | | | |
| not painted | 6.96 | " | " |
| Earthenware | 6.92 | " | " |
| Wooden, painted | 6.67 | " | " |

According to the same experiments, there required for one pound of butter—

Of milk produced by stall feeding, with green clover, 15.00 Hanover qts. milk.

Of milk produced by stall feeding, with tare and clover 15.67 " "

By pasturing 12.84 " "

Showing that the milk obtained from cattle fed upon pastures, is richer in butter than milk got from cows which have been fed in the stable with one and the same kind of plants; even a mixture of tare and clover seeds; shows an increase over clover alone.

—*Polytechnic Journal.*

Muck for Manure.

I have a muck meadow, which appears to be made up of vegetable matter of any desirable quantity, very handy to my yards or cultivated lands. I wish to inquire through *The Cultivator*, whether this muck can be made available as a manure for rather dry land, and if so, what is the best mode of preparing it? D. F.

The best way to use muck is in mixture with yard manure. If the muck is well dried, it operates beneficially in two ways—

by its own fertilizing ingredients, and by absorbing its liquid manure. It usually contains when wet, about 7 or 8 times its own weight of water—and if made perfectly dry will absorb a like amount of the drainings of stables, cattle yards, &c. If the bed of muck our correspondent speaks of, could be well drained, the muck might be carted off at any convenient season of the year, and placed under a large coarse shed to dry, and to remain so for use. But if the bed cannot be drained, it should be drawn out or thrown up in heaps during the driest season of the year, (which is usually immediately after wheat harvest,) if on a coarse plank or slab floor all the better, and then covered with some kind of roof or thatching. This will keep it dry till wanted for littering stables and yards in winter, and if well dried, it will not freeze, but may be drawn and spread during the coldest days.

Muck may be likewise used along with loam and turf to great advantage in forming compost heaps. The upper or turfy surface of the meadow will be found admirably fitted for this purpose. Make a layer of manure, a few feet wide and several rods in length, and about five or six inches thick; then cover this with turf and muck nearly double in quantity; then another layer of manure and so on. This is best done in the spring of the year, and afterwards during the season as fast as the manure accumulates. After it has lain a few months, or the next autumn or spring, plow and harrow this heap over with a yoke of oxen so as to intermix it thoroughly, when it will be ready for application to any crop benefited by manure, and it will be found to constitute a most excellent fertilizer—fully equal to ordinary half-rotted yard manure. If the successive layers of manure and turf, muck, &c., are made thinner and more frequently than we have indicated, less intermixing will be subsequently required.—*Albany Cultivator.*

The Home Mother.

Some one, writing for the *Masonic Mirror*, has drawn a charming picture of a home-loving mother;

"We must draw a line, ay, a broad line, between her and the frivolous butterfly of fashion, who flits from ball to opera and party, decked in rich robes, and followed by a train as hollow and heartless as herself—she who forgetful of the holy task assigned

her, neglects those who have been given in her charge, and leaves them to the care of hirelings, while she pursues her giddy round of amusements.

"Not so our *home-mother*! blessings be on her head. The heart warms to see her in her daily routin of pleasant duties. How patiently she sits, day after day, shaping and sewing some article for use or odornment for her little flock! And how proud and pleased is each little recipient of her kindness! How the little face dimples with pleasure, and the bright eyes grow still brighter, as mamma wraps them up before they go to school! No one but her can warm the mits and overshoes, or tie the comforters around the necks!

"There is a peculiar charm about all she does—the precious mother. They could not sleep, nay, for that matter, she could not, if she failed to visit her chamber, and with her own soft hands arrange them comfortably before she slept! Her heart thrills with gratitude to her Creator, as she looks on those sweet blooming faces; and when their prayers are done, she imprints a good-night kiss on each rosy little mouth. It may be, too, a tear will start for one little nestling, laid in its chill narrow bed for whom her maternal care is no longer needed. It sleeps, though the sleet and snow descends, and the wild winter winds howl around its head. It needs no longer her tender care! A mightier arm enfolds it! It is at rest! She feels and knows that it is right, and bends meekly to the Hand that sped the shaft, and turns with a warmer love, if it be possible, to those little ones who are left her to love. How tenderly she guards them from every danger, and with what a strong untiring love, she watches their bedside when they are ill! Blessings go on the gentle, loving home mother. Angels must look with love upon her acts. Her children shall rise up and call her blessed, and the memory of her kindly deed will enfold her as a garment."

White Sheep Skins for Door Mats.

Take two long wooled sheep skins, and make up a strong lather of soap; the sign of proper strength is when the lather feels slippery between the fingers. When the lather is cold, wash the skins carefully in it, squeezing them between the hands so as to take all the dirt out of the wool. When this is accomplished, lift out the skins and wash

them in cold water until all the soap is extracted. Have a vessel of clean cold water ready, to which some alum and salt, (about half a pound) which have been dissolved in a small quantity of hot water, are added, and the skins left to steep all night. They are taken out in the morning, and hung over a pole to dry. When all the alum water has dripped off, they are spread out on a board to dry, and carefully stretched with the hand from time to time. Before they are thoroughly dry, a composition of two table-spoonsful of alum, and the same of saltpeter, are ground to powder, in a mortar or otherwise, and sprinkled carefully on the flesh side of each skin. They are then placed the one on top of the other, leaving the wool outside, and hung upon a rack of slats, in a barn, shed, or dry airy place, for about three days, or until they are dry: they should be turned every day. After this they are taken down, and the flesh side scraped with a blunt knife, and each skin trimmed for a mat. The flesh side may then be rubbed over with pipe clay, beat with a switch, and will then be found supple, of a beautiful white color, and fit for a door mat for a mechanic or prince.—*Mark Lane Express*.

Cure Sprains, Ringbones and other Unnatural Ossifications in Horses.—A patent has been taken out in England, by Joseph Major, of London, to cure the above named diseases in horses by the following composition: 14 parts seneca oil, 4 parts wood tar, 5 parts of the oil of rosemary, 3 parts of the oil of lavender, 9 parts of the spirits of turpentine. These ingredients are intimately mixed together and placed in an earthen-ware vessel and then 16 parts of sulphuric acid are mixed with them, gradually, and stirred until the effervescence has subsided, when the preparation is complete. The parts mentioned are by weight. In applying this remedy, the hair is to be cut from the part affected, and it is to be put on with a cloth; care must be taken to keep the affected part dry for ten days at least. The animal should also be kept at rest for at least three weeks. What the effects of this horse salve may be we cannot tell; we can only say that the quantity of sulphuric acid is very large, amounting to nearly one-half the quantity of the other ingredients, and probably a smaller quantity would answer just as well.—*Farmer and Mechanic*.

Health, or Horticulture, Versus Pharmacy.

We have a right to speak on this theme—we have believed in medicine and practiced it; and we know something of horticulture and the influence of its products on the health of its votaries. In a hot, or even a temperate climate, there are no prophylactics equal to ripe fruits and fresh vegetables; and as alterative medicines, the Pharmacy of the world cannot match them, in agreeableness and economy, safety and efficiency. They are natural aliment, and nature's remedies, in a large relative proportion, and a vast amount of "cases."

We are a pill peddling, and a pill swallowing people. The manufacturer of patent medicines is as certain of a fortune as the far-seeing owner of city property, and needs no other capital than "brass"—no education save in the *advertising* schools.

Bad health is the fashionable vice, and the legitimate inheritance, of a large portion of our native population; and the causes of this are as obvious as they are senseless and deplorable. In this world the first necessity is pure air—and we stint the supply of that as much as possible. The second is proper food, properly prepared—and from the cradle up to the man, by bad selections and worse cookery, we do our best to cheat the stomach, and outrage nature. The third physical necessity is regular exercise—proper exercise, of all the faculties, and functions, as well as the muscles,—and who does not in some way, violate the laws which govern that necessity?

In primitive times, people needed only the surgeon, of all our present innumerable array of curative means, and it is our gravely considered belief, that even now, if we would only breathe pure air—eat, drink, work, and rest, naturally and sensibly, we might "throw physic to the dogs," and leave its most able practitioners with the soothsayers and alchemists of a former age,—whom some of the so-called "doctors" very much resemble.

Of all the curses God has permitted us to inflict upon ourselves, *quackery* is the greatest. And if we hate anything, it is *quacks* of all species, and *quack* medicines in particular. Americans are dosed to death. Three-fourths, and more, of our diseases are the results of quackery in physical necessities, and the medicines taken to relieve the complaints of nature. The farmer eats hot bread and salt pork, with potatoes as

the only vegetable; and the fruit is a rarer exception than fresh meat in our country bills of fare; while the frying-pan is always in requisition in the country, and the habits, and natural privations, in the towns, often rendered their better food and more rational cookery but a little more appropriate and desirable. The infant is fed on the secretions from still sops, and when older, takes to the product of the still, under some specious disguise, or guzzles the more "wholesome" (!) malt liquors, (really worse than whiskey) with tobacco for a desert, and pills and potions to "aid digestion," and shorten the road to decrepitude and the grave.

Enquire heedfully, and in town and country, you will find that alcohol and tobacco—so naturally distasteful, and so universally in use—were first taken as medicines, or from fashionable imitation. And what we are now driving at, is to show that vegetables and fruits, of the choicer old, and delicious new varieties, and their grateful and exhilarating juices, are not only entirely free from danger, but nutritive preventive, and curative, to a degree undreamed of by most people; and these are as easily produced as potatoes and pork, and much cheaper than whiskey, and tobacco, and their sequences—patent pills and quack doctors.

But our leaders are always too long; and then—we intend to return to this subject, and will only add now, that numerous instances, East, West and South, have been known to the writer, where vegetables and fruits formed a large proportion of the family food, and pure wines and cider were the only beverages, of their class, ever in use, and in every instance there was an entire exemption from all the so-called (but undefinable) "bilious affections," bowel complaints, &c., &c., and especially all the phases of that thousand-faced monster—*dyspepsia*.

As a general rule, the fruits which contain a large relative proportion of sugar are the best: but in many cases the more acid sorts will be most efficient and agreeable—all, however, should be perfect in maturity, and fresh from the stem, or the fruit room, according to sort and season; and the quantity taken, at once should be as much regulated by habit, and other circumstances, as any species of unusual food or medicines.—Ninety-nine times out of every one hundred, it is the bad condition, or the *unusual quantity* of fruit eaten, which causes disagreeable

consequences, and in the hundredth case the particular sort was unsuited to the peculiarity of the person or the chance condition of the moment. For example; the writer cannot eat largely of sour apples, but can make a full meal on sweet ones, without the least inconvenience—and so it is with others.

To Farmers.

Neat be your farms: 'tis long confessed
The neatest farmer is the best.
Each bog and marsh industrious drain,
Nor let vile barks defile the plain.
Nor bushes on your headland grow,
For briars a sloven's culture show.
Neat be your barns, your houses neat,
Your doors be clean, your court-yards sweet;
No moss the sheltering roof enshroud.
Nor wooden panes the window cloud;
No filthy kennels foully flow.
Nor weeds with rankling poison grow;
But shades expand and fruit trees bloom.
And flowering shrubs exhale perfume;
With pales your garden circle round;
Defend, enrich and clean the ground;
Prize high the pleasing, useful rood,
And fill with vegetable good.

Eggs.

Perhaps the question next in importance to that about the "Bourbon among us," is Have we a sure mode of keeping eggs among us? There have been innumerable receipts published first and last, all of which fail somewhere, though some of them answer a purpose. The editor of the Maine Farmer says he has discovered one thing, and that is that eggs to keep fresh must be fresh when packed, a truth which we spoke out to him years ago: but then the old question still remains. The Agricultural Gazette has a mode which for the family is about all that is needed, if it proves good, though for uses of sale it would amount to nothing. It is thus: "Take half-inch board of any convenient length and breadth, and pierce it as full of holes (each $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter) as you can, without risking the breaking of one hole into another—I find that a board has five dozen in it, say twelve rows of five each; then take four strips of the same board of two inches broad, and nail them together edgewise into a rectangular frame of the size as your board; nail

the board upon the frame, and the work is done, unless you choose, for the sake of appearances to nail a beading of three-quarters inch round the board on the top; this looks better, and sometimes may prevent an egg from rolling off. Put your eggs in this board as they come in from the poultry-house, the small end down, and they will keep good for six months, if you take the following precautions:—Take care that the eggs do not get wet either in the nest or afterwards; (in summer, hens are fond of laying among the nettles or long grass, and any eggs taken from such nests in wet weather, should be put away for immediate use;) keep them in a cool room in summer, and out of reach in of frost in winter, and then, I think, the party trying the experiment will have abundant reason to be satisfied with it.

"I find there are some in my larder which I am assured have been there nearer eight months than six, and which are still perfectly fresh and good.

"I have endeavored to account for the admirable way in which eggs keep in this manner, by supposing that the yolk floats more equally in the white, and has less tendency to sink down to the shell, than when the egg is laid on one side; certainly if the yolk reaches the shell, the egg spoils immediately."

An imported Alderney cow, belonging to Elijah Read, of Tewksbury, gave, in seven days in May last, 110 quarts of milk, producing $17\frac{1}{4}$ lbs of butter.

The Californians boast largely of their big turnips and potatoes. Two turnips are mentioned, weighing 29 and 36 lbs. each, and a sweet potato weighing 9 lbs.

Mr. Burwell, of Clarke county, Va. has eleven ewes, which brought him, the last winter, twenty-eight living lambs—one of them had four, four had three each, and the others twins.

RACING.—The time made by Lecompte, the winning horse in the great State Stake Race at New Orleans excels the performance of any horse on record. The first four mile heat was run in seven minutes and twenty-six seconds.

For the Farmer and Planter.
Milk Cows.

MESSRS. EDITORS: For some time I have intended, when convenient, to say something to your readers about milk cows.

An indefiniteness in agricultural calculations is common, but on no subject is it more unsatisfactory than in estimating the value of a milk cow. Gentlemen owning *capital cows*, *first rate cows*, the *best cows* in town or neighborhood, or even district, are by no means rare. And yet when the inquiry is pushed with a view to ascertain how much milk is yielded in twenty-four hours, so many large cupfuls, or a painted bucketful, or some such equally satisfactory and edifying answer is given. Sometimes I have been answered in quarts, but when further pressed my informant generally answered that the milk was measured as milked from the cow, each quart measure therefore containing one-third more or less, not of milk, but foam. With this sort of guessing, who can justly estimate the value of his cow, or how can he contribute anything to the general stock of intelligence on that important subject.

In farming operations, as in all others by which civilized men earn a livelihood, the paramount question is *profit or loss*. If men can make a profit by keeping milk cows, well; if not, they had best quit the business.

The ascertainment of the facts necessary to insure a correct and reliable estimate of the value of a cow to produce milk, must, as all other knowledge, cost something, in care and labor. Important knowledge in agricultural matters will not come gratuitously, any sooner than in other avocations; therefore those interested, if they expect to be wiser, must take the trouble to investigate.

Now to the point. When any society offers a premium for the best milk cow, the competitors should be required to do a little more than contrive how to secure the largest distended udder to present to the

committee of judges. Let each competitor be required to give satisfactory answers to the following points, and if they fail to do so, let the premiums be withheld; for premiums should be considered as evidence of deserved honor, and therefore should be bestowed on those that do most to promote the intelligence, prosperity and improvement of agriculture, and not he who by accident happens to possess a good animal, or happens to make a good crop.

Let the competitors for milk cow figures furnish the age of the animal, the number of calves she has had, the size of the animal as near as can be ascertained, how much milk is yielded on an average in twenty-four hours, and what was the quantity and quality of feed given, how much butter will it yield per gallon, how long does the cow usually give milk, and what is the average amount for the whole time, how long between calves, and how long does she cease to give milk before calving? It is also important to know the blood or family of the cow, for if she is from a family or race noted for good milking qualities she is much more valuable than if accidentally excellent. For in the one case her offspring will be much more likely to be valuable than in the other.

With this kind of information our committees of judges would be able to make satisfactory awards and instructive reports that would go far to enlighten the agricultural community, tending strongly to the increasing of comfort and prosperity of us all.

Cotton planters in a new country can, by a sort of matter of course policy, without much care, fill their pockets by exhausting the soil—make the individual rich by making the country poor. But that day is past with us. Agriculture now in South Carolina requires, for success, *thought, contrivance, calculation*, as does all other business. We can't now begin the right course too soon.

AGRICOLA.

Hard Water.

What Waters are Pure—From whence natural Hard Water is Produced—The Cause—The Philosophy of Cleansing—Its Effects—Error in the Use of Lime—Its Benefits and Virtues.

None of the waters produced by nature are entirely pure and soft; artificially distilled water alone is so, and often then, without care and some chemical knowledge of the process, it is not free from impurities.

The water from primitive formations, particularly from mountainous districts, are almost pure, and springs and wells on sandy plains are nearly so, owing to the rocks and soils being wholly composed of silicious and other constituents, insoluble in water. All streams and springs in secondary, or limestone countries, contain more or less materials, constituting that is called *hard* water, and often the waters from sudden showers, which have been produced by evaporation from extensive regions of like formation, are sensibly affected.

All waters known as hard, result from some of the acids or their salts being held in solution. The most common are the carbonic acid and the carbonates, and sulphurous and chloric acids and their combinations. All the waters containing carbonic acid gas, and sulphureted hydrogen (the material that makes the sulphur springs of the country) uncombined with the earths, are rendered soft by simple boiling, as the gases are expanded by heat and thrown off, and no deposit is left; but when united with lime, alumina (clay) or the metals, boiling deposits a portion by realising the solvent, in the form of a hard, stony concretion.

The process used by washing-women to *cleanse* the hard water, by adding ley, ashes, or potash, is a strictly correct chemical process. Acids and alkalies are antagonistical principles; one destroys or neutralizes the other, and renders both inert and harmless.

The sulphureted waters are more difficult to cleanse, or purify, than any other class, except the muriates, (acid of common salt, now called chlorates,) as they adhere to their combinations with greater tenacity.

The effect produced on hard water in washing, where soap is used, is very simple when investigated. Soap is a compound of an alkali and animal fat, or vegetable oils and resins, and when added to water containing any acid, or acidulated substance, the acid, by its chemical affinities, seizes and neutralizes the alkali of the soap, disengaging the fatty substance in the same shape it was originally, and in the worst possible for cleansing the person or clothing.

There is a vulgar error prevailing among the people generally, that it is dangerous to add lime to wells and cisters, on account of its rendering the water *hard*. There is no greater fallacy among our traditionary beliefs. Lime is strictly an alkaline substance, and as such, is a neutralizer of all the acids which water contains, and may be freely used when in a *quick* or unslacked state; old and airslacked is hurtful, as it has become a sub-carbonate. One ounce of fresh quick lime, dissolved in water, will soften two barrels of ordinary hard water, and render it fit for washing purposes. It is also advantageously used to sweeten cistern water when it becomes stagnant and of bad odor, and the cheapest and most ready deodorizer of all unpleasant, unhealthy effluvia.

[*Rural New Yorker.*]

SWEENEY.—A correspondent from East Florida wishes some information in regard to the cause, cure, &c., of lameness in horses called sweeney.

As to the cause I am not prepared to say farther than I believe it is generally caused by a bruise, sprain or hurt of some description. But I can vouch for the efficacy of the following preparation, it having been long used in our neighborhood with unfailing success:

Take four eggs, one-third of a pound of

butter, fresh from the churn, three-fourths of a gill of oil of stone, and an equal quantity of oil of spike. In making the salve, break the eggs into a bowl or earthen vessel, containing nearly a quart, then with a chip of pine wood, stir the eggs well in the bowl. melt the butter in a pan, without letting it get hot, and add it to the eggs, stirring the mixture thoroughly. Lastly, add the other ingredients; and after stirring the whole once more together it will be ready for use.

A heated iron should be held near the diseased part whenever the salve is applied.

[*Dollar Newspaper.*]

Good Animals--How to Have Them.

Mr. J. B. Harvey, of Adrian, Michigan, in a letter to the Country Gentleman, giving his experience in sheep husbandry, says:

"The greatest error that I committed, or that any wool grower can commit, is the disposing of some of the best ewes of the flock. And my advice now from experience is, if you are offered ten or even twenty dollars for your best ewe, don't take it.

"If the admonition contained in this brief paragraph were universally heeded by the farmers throughout the country, it would work a greater improvement in the general character of the stock than all the foreign importations can accomplish without it."

We do not under-estimate the value of blood. But what makes blood? Is it not the judicious and continued inter-breeding of the best animals that can be selected? And no blood is exempt from rapid deterioration where the rule which has created it is reversed. Take almost any stock, keep the very best of the young, feed them well, and take good care of them, and in a few generations they will produce a tolerably fair breed of animals. Take the finest Durhams, Ayreshires or Devons, kill all the good calves, and half starve and half freeze the poorer ones which are kept, and in few generations all the excellencies of the breed will be lost. The same kind of management will ruin a flock of well selected Southdown or Merino sheep, or change the purest Suffolk swine completely to the reindeer or land-shark breed.

Let farmers resist the powerful temptation of the big prices with which the butcher backs up his soft persuasion to transfer to his cart the best calf, the best pig, the best lamb, and they will find the penny sacrificed, a pound earned. Thousands of dollars are frequently expended to bring across the ocean animals not so good as a hundredth part of the amount would purchase before slaughter, from the shambles at home. Let our farmers keep their best young animals, feed them bountifully, care for them kindly, and good breeds can be found in every pasture and every barn.—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

Guano in Maryland.

A Correspondent of the Country Gentleman, speaking of guano says:

In the first place I will remark that it has become a maxim among us, that the poorer the ground the better the application of guano. It will not pay so well if applied to ground capable of bringing 20 or 25 bushels of wheat per acre; the increased yield here, even with a favorable season, will not be over 10 to 20 per cent. and the richer the land the less yield, and some say it does no good. On such land, however, it is seldom used. But to the man who owns a farm exhausted by crops of corn, oats and tobacco of his ancestors, and upon which he has been breathing (living would be too strong a term) for years—his land too poor to bring clover even with the aid of plaster, and the farmer too poor to apply lime and manure, guano proves an enchantress that charms him out of starvation into the midst of peace and plenty. If he be a judicious man, and can sell enough of anything to buy a few tons of guano, his fortune is made. He plows up his old field in August, and about the first of October, sows from 200 to 300 pounds of guano, and harrows it in, with a bushel and half of wheat; and where before broomsedge would scarcely bloom, he harvests from 15 to 25 bushels per acre, an increase of from three to five fold. In the March following, he sows on clover seed, and you may imagine the astonishment of

the old cows the year afterwards, when cropping the blossoms of the succulent clover on grounds where formerly they had toiled all the day long for a precarious subsistence, browsing sassafras buds and the airy stems and blades of broom sedge.

The race of improvement is now fairly begun, and the farmer, instead of being at an expense for manures, finds, after his crop is sold and all expenses paid, a strange gingle of surplus in his pocket. If now he turns under his clover as deep as he can drive it, and applies 100 bushels of lime to the acre, a fertilizer that is at hand everywhere in Maryland, his land is made. I heard of a man who, having \$1,500 in cash, purchased a farm on credit for \$6 or \$7 per acre—the whole cost being \$2,500. Instead of doing as you would suppose any sensible man would do, pay the \$1,500 cash on his debt, he expended the whole in guano, and applied 300 lbs. per acre, on the worn out fields of his new farm, and sowed on wheat. The result proved that he was not so great a ninny as he was generally esteemed. He paid the whole \$2,500 with his wheat crop, and improved his land by a good set of clover, at the same time. If, however, the farmer should continue the application of guano without other manures in the quantities above mentioned, the yield will be a diminished one until finally, for reasons above stated, if the deductions of science are not all false, the final condition of that land must be worse than the first.

Guano always acts better in soils retentive of moisture, having a large per centage of clay. The ammonia of the guano unites with the clay and is given out to the solvent powers of the water present for the gradual nourishment of the crop. Hence, too, it acts better in moist seasons than in dry, a fact that is true of all other manures. On light soils particularly, if the particles are coarse, its action is not so favorable, and unless the season is very moist it scarcely

pays. The reason of this is to be found in the porous nature of such soils, and their high evaporating powers.

Should guano be combined, or applied without mixture? This question was much mooted a year or two since in the columns of the American Farmer. The editor contended it should always be combined with plaster to fix the ammonia. A Virginian chemist on the other hand, asserted that such combination called into play chemical affinities which injured its efficacy. The one adduced experiments to prove that it acted well with plaster; the other proved by the same process of reasoning, that it acted well without. I am satisfied that it acts well in either way. On light porous soils, I should, however, combine with plaster or sprinkle with sulphuric acid, and so turn the ammonia into a sulphate which is not volatile. The usual mode of mixing is to turn the guano into a large box, and add 1 bushel of plaster to 200 lbs. of guano, sprinkling with water and stirring till intimately mixed. With large parcels the same may be more conveniently done by spreading the guano and plaster on a tight barn floor, and turning with a shovel, sprinkling with water as before. Some again mix it with strong brine (solution of the chloride of soda) turning the ammonia into a muriate. I am not satisfied that it acts so well in this state as in a sulphate or a carbonate, though the brine, by adding alkali, in which the guano is deficient, is thus far of advantage.

Should guano be plowed under? This was always insisted on in its first applications. Uncombined, it certainly ought never to be used as a top dressing, and although it ought not to be in contact with the seed, its caustic nature in that case destroying the young plant, yet it ought to be as near the seed as possible. The most approved plan now I believe is to harrow in wheat and guano at one operation. Many of our farmers are now commencing to use the drill,

which greatly facilitates the application of all concentrated manures.

Should guano be applied to spring crops?

My own experience and observation lead me to infer that it does not pay unless the season and soil are favorable. We rarely have a summer sufficiently moist to dissolve the active principles of guano, and the crop is liable to burn, and on hoed crops where the surface is exposed, evaporation goes on so rapidly that the ammonia is exhaled before the crop matures; and often in its early growth, while the moisture of spring is still in the ground, the luxuriant appearance of the crop leads the farmer to form high expectations that are in the end disappointed—and then all after amelioration of the soil is put out of the question by this mode of using the article. I once sowed 300 lbs. Peruvian guano on an acre of poor ground—soil alluvial, very light but of fine particles. The result was eleven barrels of good corn, or as Cousin Jonathan would express it, 55 bushels shelled corn, the season being favorable. The following year I sowed oats and could see no difference in the crop where the ground was guanoed and where it had no manure. I think a very large yield of corn might be realized by applying 500 lbs. Peruvian guano to an acre of ground in the fall. In this case a piece of loamy land should be selected, deeply plowed and subsoiled: then as late in the fall as the frost would permit, sow on the guano, intimately mixed with $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels plaster, and harrow thoroughly. In the spring plow lightly and harrow again, and plant the corn in drills—the stalks 1 foot apart, the rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, and the result will be a premium crop at any cattle show.

To the potato crop, guano is often applied with the best results, 200 to 300 lbs. per acre in the drills. This crop, however, is so precarious with us that few now attempt to raise more than they need for their own use.

For oats, guano is theoretically the very best of manures, as they require much less alkali than wheat. When applied to the oats it is sowed with them and harrowed in, in doses of from 100 to 300 lbs. per acre. In favorable seasons the yield is very large. Yet in Maryland not much guano is thus used, the oat crop not being esteemed as profitable under any circumstances.

As a top dressing for the grasses, guano is not much used in our state, in consequence of its volatility, and also of the fact that we do not raise half as much grass as we ought to do, nor take half the pains we ought with what we do raise; but if any of your readers wish to take a premium for timothy, let them mix 100 lbs. Peruvian guano and 100 lbs. nitrate of soda, adding 1 bushel of plaster; let them lie in a heap a week, turning them every day, sprinkling with water to allay the dust, and if he has a tolerable soil and a good set of grass on his land, it matters not how poor it is—the result will astonish him.

From the Ohio Farmer.

Culture of the Osage Orange.

SHELBY, Richland Co., Ohio., }
Dec. 26, 1853 }

In compliance with your request, friend Brown, I write you a few lines on the culture of the Osage Orange, and its adaption to hedges under my experience and observation.

As all men have their peculiar fancies, why should I not have my pet or hobby? From my boyhood I have been charmed with green fields, yellow waving grain, mellow fruits, venerable oaks and towering pines, with their lofty green plumes—these with the ten thousand beauties and glories of vegetable life, have charmed me from my boyhood up.

Impelled by such a passion, you will not be surprised that I should grasp the first opportunity of procuring something that would form a fence both protective and ornamental. This I have found to my satisfaction. For the last five successive years I have been adding to my experiments all the theories of different writers that have attracted my

attention; and have, in hedging around my gardens, orchards, and yards, adopted different modes of setting, pruning, splashing, and manuring.

In the first place, the seed should be soaked about a week, renewing the water daily, to rinse off the glutinous substance; the water to be milk warm.

Prepare the ground with any well decomposed vegetable substance; spade deep; plant the seed one inch apart in rows, and the rows one foot apart; bury one or two inches deep: if dry weather ensues, cover with straw. About the middle of May is a proper time for planting.

In preparing the ground for transplanting, manure in the fall, then plow deep. Even stiff sod turned over is good for the plant to grow in.

My mode of planting is to pass the narrow spade as deep as possible, and put the roots into the cavity, then press the dirt to the root with my feet, at the same time cut the plant near to the ground, while the plant is held firm between the feet.

The transplanting may be done any time from the first of April to the first of June.

The second pruning should be done in June, a year after the transplanting, about a foot and a half high. After that it may be done as fancy dictates, to give symmetry and beauty to the hedge.

I have interlocked or splashed some for experiment, and find it to succeed well, though set at a distance of eighteen inches apart; the common distance being from six to nine. I have left some plants without cutting, and the result is, they grow three times as fast in diameter as those pruned; and from the crabbed nature and the uniform propensity of the tree, I come to the conclusion that a perfect hedge may be formed, as a protection against cold and wind, to protect orchards, vine-yards, gardens, barn-yards, &c., without any cutting. This may surprise hedge growers, as it departs so widely from any former practice; but when the extraordinary profusion of thorns and branches, and its rapid growth are fully known, that surprise may cease.

I intend to try the experiment, and the public shall have the benefit of my experience.

The Osage Orange possesses qualities for a hedge superior to any other shrub or tree that I have read of. Its natural prolific growth; its crabbed, thorny nature; its downward tendency of roots, and adaptation

to every soil; its application to enclosing gardens or grain fields, not drawing from the land the elements necessary for the production of vegetables, make it a valuable plant. This latter virtue I have fully tested with many kinds, and have found that plants and fruits of various kinds grow well in its shade.

In conclusion, I would recommend to every man to make a hedge, *except* those who do not understand the philosophy of deep plowing, high manuring, proper hoeing, frequent pruning, and the importance of improving leisure hours. HUGH GAMBLE.

Judge Gamble has for the past five years been a careful experimenter in Osage Orange hedges. There are others of our readers who have promised to give us their experience in hedging. We hope that those who do so will not overlook the *minutest details*. Nine-tenths of the people know nothing whatever about the Osage Orange; a fact, which experienced persons when writing for the public, are very apt to overlook.

PROFITABLE SHEEP.—Mr. J. Hurlburt, Gale's Ferry, Conn., informs us that in the fall of 1852, he had a flock of twenty-one sheep, of what are called native breed, which he kept on his meadows through the winter only feeding them with hay when there was snow on the ground. Through the month of April, they were fed four quarts of oats per day, and then turned on an old pasture, where they were kept through the summer. They produced eighty-three pounds of wool which was sold at fifty cents per lb. making \$41.50 and raised twenty-four lambs which averaged \$2 each, making an average income of \$4.25 per head. Mr. H. adds—"I would just say that I never allow butchers to pick out the best lambs or the fattest sheep."

MORE IMPORTED STOCK.—S. W. Jewett, of Middlebury, Vermont, has lately returned from Europe, where he has been spending the winter with more French Sheep, Suffolk swine, of Prince Albert's stock, a large collection of fowls, comprising Dorking, Spanish and Normandy breeds. He also brought three varieties of the Basket Willow.

United States Agricultural Society.

This Society held its third annual meeting at the Smithsonian institutue, Washington, D. C., on the 29d February. The Society was called to order by its President, Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, of Massachusetts. W. S. King, of Rhode Island, Recording Secretary. The credentials of representatives from nineteen States were received.

The annual address by the President, was, in his usual style, during the delivery of which, the venerable George Washington Park Custis, of Arlington, Vice President for the State of Virginia, entered the hall, and was received by the Society with the usual tokens of respect. The President's address was referred to the usual committees to report on the best methods of carrying out the suggestions made.

A communication was read from the Secretary of the Treasury, inviting the members of the Society and their families to his residence, in the evening, which invitation was duly accepted.

On motion by Col. C. B. Calvert, of Maryland, it was agreed that committees of three members each be appointed for each subject under consideration, and to be named by the chair.

Committees were appointed on Agricultural Machinery, Animal Physiology, and the general improvement, in all respects, of domestic animals.

This latter committee was suggested by a communication offered by Mr. Denton Offutt, of Lexington, Kentucky. Col. Calvert testified to the influence, to him wonderful, whatever it might be in itself, of Mr. Offutt's power over at least one animal, the horse. He had been an eye witness to a scene at the Maryland State Fair, which may have been Mesmerism, or Magnetism, or what not, but Mr. Offutt reduced, almost instantaneously, a horse noted for vicious propensities to gentleness and tractability. He warmly seconded the motion of Mr. Offutt. Many other gentlemen bore testimony to Mr. Offutt's extraordinary power in this respect. A committee was also appointed to examine the collection of models of fruit, prepared by Mr. Calvert, of Dutchess county, N. Y., then on exhibition at the

Patent Office. Gen. Worthington, Mr. King and others, spoke in the highest terms of this collection, and in favor of recommending not only its purchase by the General Government, but the employment of Mr. Calvert to complete the collection. It was urged that difficulties in nomenclature from the variations in fruits, consequent upon differences of locality, rendered a standard collection of models of fruits and vegetables necessary, and that Mr. Calvert should be employed by Congress to complete the collection. These fruits are so well imitated that when real fruits are placed among them they are not readily detected. They resemble the originals not only in appearance, but in weight, and are not subject to change.

The whole subject was referred to a committee composed of Gen. Worthington, Mr. Berckmaus, of New Jersey; Dr. John A. Warder, of Ohio; Mr. Munn, of New York; Mr. Richards, of Massachusetts.

The Chairmain offered to the consideration of the Society two communications confidentially committed to him, from Mr. Joel Hitchesck, of St. Lawrence county, New York; one on the subject of a remedy for the potato rot; the other on the subject of a remedy for the devastations of the curculio on fruits, by some person whose name did not transpire. The object of the parties seemed to be to have the remedies tested by a committee of the Society, and reported upon at the next annual meeting. This question gave rise to an animated debate, and of course brought a number of fault finders, who were anxious that no secret processes should be entertained by the Society; that it should not be made the hobby-horse for private enterprise, &c. A few illiberal spirits seemed determined to prevent the examination of any improvements or process which were not openly presented to the examination of all the members of the Society. The good sense of the meeting, however, eventually prevailed. It was urged that such a course would cause those things only to be presented for examination which were of least value; that patents were granted by our Government, not for the reward of the inventors only, but to secure to the public at large the use of those inventions for all time, by giving the inventor the exclusive privilege for the first fourteen years. It was also urged that any newly-discovered process, when placed in the hands of a committee of that body, con-

fidentially, for their experiment, would lead to a practical report; whereas, if thrown open to the observation of all, it would be rendered unpopular by the objections of theorists, before it had even found a trial. It was urged that if propositions of a frivolous character should be presented to the Society, the committee would be fully competent to recognise them as such without the expense or trouble of a trial; at least they were as competent to do so during a whole season's consideration and observation, as the whole Society could be during the consideration of a single hour; at any rate, that the discoverers of new processes were entitled to take such action as they thought fit, and that it was to the interest of the Society and farmers generally, to have these processes referred to committees when so desired; that the public might have the reports of practical men, after a thorough trial, rather than the theorists, founded on a mere recital of supposed facts. Similar disposition was made of papers on the potato rot, remedy for the curculio, &c.

Mr. Bradford, of Delaware, read a memorial from citizens of that place, to Congress, on the Guano question, praying for their interposition, either by the purchase of one of the Chincha Islands, or by negotiations with Peru, to put a stop to the operation of the Anglo-Peruvian monopoly, by which the price of Guano had been raised and kept at an extravagant price. It was evident to the society at large, that the recommendations of this memorial were impracticable in the shape presented. But the memorial was so strongly urged by many of the members resident in the vicinity, that it was reluctantly assented to; for although the attention of Congress should certainly be called to the Guano question, and every means adopted which should tend to increase the quantity of its import, still the purchase of one of those islands by our Government, would probably be both impossible and impolitic.

A communication was received from Mr. James Peterson, on the subject of introducing the Alpaca, or Peruvian sheep, into the United States.

Professor Henry made some interesting remarks on the use and importance of Colza oil for burning.

EVENING SESSION.

Professor Mapes exhibited and explained his improved subsoil plow, which was re-

ferred to the Committee on Agricultural Implements.

Dr. John A. Warder, editor of the Horticultural review, presented a quantity of Japan peas, and described their nature, value, &c. He stated that it was not a pea nor a vine, but has a stiff woody stem, with broad leaves, and is greedily eaten by cattle. The fruit is very abundant, and the pods are short, containing two or three peas; these are oblong when green, and round when dried; they will not be valuable for table use when green, but are liked by those who have tried them boiled, or as a soup when ripe in winter, and must prove of great value, especially in the Southern States. They succeeded in all soils in which they have been planted. Their great value will be as food for cattle. They are easily thrashed out when ripe.

[CONCLUDED NEXT MONTH.]

PARALYSIS.—It is stated that one of the most distinguished physicians of New England ascribes the fearful increase of cases of paralysis to the use of stoves in close rooms, particularly in sleeping apartments.

CARROT BUTTER.—A correspondent of the Dollar Newspaper gives a mode of coloring butter yellow, consisting substantially of the application of a liquid at churning, made by grating yellow carrots, and after soaking in half their bulk of milk or water over night, straining through a cloth. This, we are assured, will make it as yellow as October butter, and with an agreeable flavor. Customers who buy butter of the manufacturer who furnishes the communication, much prefer this to any other. Some of our readers may think this method worthy of trial; others will prefer a modification, which we have often tried with great success. This modification differs in one particular only, yet has several advantages. The point of difference is in the *time* of applying the carrots—that is, instead of doing it at the commencement of the churning, by introducing them into the *churn*, we apply them two or three days sooner, by introducing them into the *cow*. This modification has several advantages, namely, saving the labor of grating the carrots, furnishing animal instead of vegetable butter, and nourishing the cow in the bargain.

[Indiana Farmer.]



The Farmer and Planter.

PENDLETON, S. C.

Vol. V., No. 5. : : : May, 1854.

Erratum.

In a part of our April issue, owing to the indisposition of our foreman, the compositors have made sad work of our editorials.

In the short article, "*Selection of Cotton Seed*," first line, "plan" is given for *place*. Third line, "salting" for *selecting*. Fifth line, "predieious" for *judicious*. There were several minor errors, which we hope our readers will excuse. See correction of errors in notices on cover.

Railroads.

Being, as we have been for some years past, a strong advocate of railroads, we regret to hear many and well-founded complaints of the careless management of the Conductors of the freight train on either the Charleston and Columbia or the Greenville and Columbia Roads; and we are not quite sure that the freight train Conductors are alone culpable. There may be, for aught we know, as much blame to attach to the Agents at the different depot as to the Conductors. Be this as it may, we have reason to know that goods are often found by the owners, at the different depots, in very bad condition—boxes broken and barrels with hoops off, heads out, and minus a part of their former contents.

We recently had five barrels of plaster brought from Charleston; the heads of all were out when we received them, with from a half to a bushel of plaster out of each barrel. Guano bags torn and the contents wasting; two kegs of whiskey with spile holes in the sides or bottoms, and from one a half gallon, and the other a gallon had been stolen. Indeed, we believe that most goods of every de-

scription are more abused on the road than they formerly were when wagoned from market, especially when not very carefully put up, which is not invariably the case, by our Charleston merchants.

It is unpleasant to have to make such charges against railroads. Our wonder is, however, that they are not much more frequently made by the press than they are, for surely the editors cannot be ignorant of the abuses.

Since writing the above, we find in the Laurensville Herald the following remarks on the same subject:

More Robberies on Railroads.

Again we have heard of robberies being committed on Railroads between here and Charleston. Boxes and barrels have been forced open and a part of their contents extracted. This is certainly an evidence of carelessness which should not exist. We do not wish to lay blame on either road, but we certainly have strong circumstances to induce us to say that the thefts have been committed before the goods came into the possession of the Laurens Road.

Great precaution has been taken, since the discovery of these thefts, by our Agent at Newberry to examine and note every package as it was placed in his hands, and in one or two instances the goods have been marked by him as received "in bad order;" and has turned out that goods have been stolen from packages thus marked.

A gentleman, considerably acquainted with all the details of business in Charleston, suggested to us that these robberies may have been committed by the draymen who convey them from the stores in Charleston to the Railroads. This, we think, is very probable, as it would be very easy to drive up a small by-street there, and commit such a crime without creating suspicion. At any rate, a systematic vigilance should be adopted at every point where there is any likelihood at all for such robberies to be committed. We have spoken of this matter once or twice before, and it is an imposition on our citizens that they are not able to stand, to have all the profits of their goods taken before they receive them.—Something must be done to stop it. It is very strange that only on the South Carolina roads those robberies occur *so frequently*, and we cannot but believe is attributable to gross negligence and indifference on the part of the officers of those roads.

"By Express."

Have any of our friends had the *dis-satisfaction* to receive a box, a package or a book by express. If they have, we will not tell them what *we* think of the Conductors. We will not say it is "legalized highway robbery," as one remarked in our presence the other day; but we do beg, as a favor of our friends, who may desire to send us anything, big or little, not to send it by express. We received, recently, the Transactions of the New York State Agricultural Society, bound in muslin, a book six by nine inches, and about two inches thick, with the following charge, at the Anderson depot:

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-------|
| One package..... | \$ 25 |
| Combs & Co., paid bill (Express)..... | 1 25 |

\$1 50

But this is light in comparison with some Express charges we have heard of.

Frost on the 1st of May.

Last night and the night before we had frost enough, we fear, to materially injure cotton and peas that are up. Our Irish potatoes are bitten down for the third time, and we think that wheat has, in all probability, suffered, in addition to considerable injury heretofore received. Most of our early corn has been bitten down once or twice, and at present has a sickly and unpromising appearance.

The "Crib-Filler" Corn.

W. A. C. will please accept our thanks for the present of corn received with the following letter, which we are not certain he intended for publication, and therefore give only his initials.

The "Crib-filler" is no stranger to us, having cultivated it a few years since, under the name, we think, of the "Wild Goose" corn, and abandoned its culture for *two* reasons that we now recollect. The first, its *color*, being nearly red; and secondly, because our land is not adapted to the growth of as large a variety. The ears grown on rich bottom land were the largest we have ever seen, and on *such* land we doubt not the description given by our correspondent is not by any means over-wrought. The grain is large, somewhat flinty, and of good depth for the size of the cob, which is not small.

As W. A. C. seems to have Broomsedge in his eye, whilst writing to us on the superior qualities of the "Crib-filler," we shall send him a few grains, that he may test its claims before passing judgment on it, and we are right sure he will do it ample justice.

Verily, friend "Broomsedge" we begin to fear that bugbear "Humbug" is about to hold you up as a "hangman's whip to hand the wretch to order." Yet we trust our subscribers will not be deterred from introducing and propagating seeds and plants of all new varieties that they have reason to believe may become useful to our craft. Let us try all, and hold fast the good.

FLAT WOODS, S. C. April 4, 1853.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Enclosed you have some corn which if Broomsedge was to see about Roastingear time, I hardly think he would pronounce humbug. I was in West Florida year before last, and I met with an old gentleman who had a few ears of this corn, and he gave me two ears, which I planted last year on good upland, and was so well pleased with the growth, and yield, that I am disposed to plant a considerable patch this year—of which, in due time, I will inform you of. The name of this corn which I got with it, is in my estimation the most appropriate one which could have been given viz. Crib-filler, and which I have no doubt you will agree, if you will plant it on good land, and give it a fair showing. The stalks will grow taller, which will make more fodder, the ears will be larger and longer, which will give more shuck to "Rescue" the poor cows when the March winds blow, than any other corn. It will shell more to the measured bushel in the ear, and weigh heavier than any other corn that I have ever seen. The ears will grow on good bottom lands from 12 to 15 inches long. I would have liked to have sent you 4 or 5 ears if I could have met with an opportunity, so that having a larger quantity, it would not so probably get mixed with other corn and would have had a better chance in feeding itself. If Broomsedge had this crib-filler growing about gathering time, he would make more parade over it than Iverson does about his Rescue.

W. A. C.

Rescue Grass.

COLUMBUS, Ga., April 13, 1854.

Messrs. Editors: Your much esteemed favor of the 7th inst. is received, and I have entered the name of your friend, Dr. Thos. H. Lewis, in my book for one peck of seed of my most excellent Rescue Grass. The demand for these seeds has been so great (and still increasing daily) that I have to promise them to late applicants upon conditions. If my crop furnishes seed enough to reach to and beyond their names and numbers, (for every name is numbered,) then they may expect their quantity this year. If otherwise, they must indulge me until next year's crop, &c. I hope, however, to have enough for all who have applied, or who may yet do so, to get a start of it the present year. Yet I do not promise the late ones unconditionally. You are pleased to ask me in regard to the progress of the "Rescue." I am happy to inform you that the frosts and ice of the 3d, fourth and 5th inst. never hurt it the least, while fruit, early vegetables and forward wheat suffered severely. My grass is not "subject to cold, neither indeed can be." No cold hurts it. It is now over three feet high, and was in bloom during the late frosts, exactly in condition to be killed if it could be. It is just as green, tender and nutritious as it is beautiful. If your correspondent, J. W. L., could only see it as it now is, he would pray me to forgive him for saying that the Rescue must be what he has been taught to know as the Fox-tail grass. How this gentleman, or indeed any gentleman, can deliberately condemn my grass without ever having either seen or even heard of it before, is indeed strange to me. I have, over my own name, stated *publicly* that my grass possesses certain valuable properties. I have said I *know* this from *actual experience* for the last four years. I have published these qualities, so that all who may want or need such a grass may get the seed

of it, at a price so low that any one can buy. I have said to all that one peck was enough to begin with, and that in every instance where the purchaser was not satisfied (after a fair trial) the money should be returned. Now, would I do this, unless I knew it was true. If my grass was the Fox-tail, can any sensible man believe I would have made, publicly, any such statements. But your correspondent, J. W. L., says: "If men would wait awhile, and let those who always want to be first, get and try them, there would not be so much humbugging in cotton seed, grass seed, &c."

This means he will wait for others to pay out their money, prepare their lands, plant the seed, work the grass, save the seed, and if it is everything, *and a little more* than it is represented, why then he will get some of these first men to give *him* a few bushels as a neighborly act. I am sorry to say that J. W. L. does not stand alone. These sort of men are to be found everywhere. "Lie low and keep dark." "If this grass succeeds, good, if not, it will die a natural death." Any way, he is safe. But in mercy I will spare J. W. L., for, as he says of himself, I see he is not up to writing for a paper.

I was very much obliged to you for your reply to him, however. It was well and aptly done. There is a vast difference between J. W. L. and my friend, Broomsedge. The latter is a gun of another calibre, and when he tries my grass he will benefit me far more than his review ever injured me. Broomsedge, I am satisfied, is the last man willingly to injure any one, or to discourage an effort honestly intended to improve his country. In my case his gun was right, and loaded right, but he fired in the dark. If you can do so, please tell him* that I shall certainly send him a peck of seed, and that he must give the "Rescue" a fair trial in the way I have laid down in the American Farmer, which he will see in the May num-

ber. If it fails, then he is welcome to write its obituary notice, and I know there is no one who could do it better.

Your obedient servant,

B. V. IVERSON.

*We shall, in all probability, not see our esteemed friend, "Broomsedge," before this communication meets his eye in our May number. We are highly pleased, however, to hear that he is to have trial of the "Rescue," and will vouch for his doing it ample justice, and for a fair and reliable report of results. You are *right* in saying "Broomsedge, I am satisfied, is the last man willingly to injure any one, or to discourage an effort honestly intended to improve his country."—Though he possesses a tolerable bump of cautiousness, yet there is no man living having a *larger one* of the milk of human kindness and charity than has Broomsedge.—Ed.

For the Farmer and Planter.
Vines, &c.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I see in your last number, recommending the first vegetables for seed that opens on the vine, which is no doubt a good idea. I have proved by experience with several vines, that no vine will bare until it arrives at the distance from the root at which the seed grew; it will then commence bearing back to the root; therefore I would recommend saving for seed that which is always nearest the root.

You can dress this over and give it to the public, if you think proper.

Yours, &c.,

J. G.

REMARKS.—Your article, friend J. G., needs no dressing; we therefore present it in its plain homespun suit. It is said, and we believe it is true, that seed taken from the blossom end of melons, cucumbers, &c., will produce a vine that will bear fruit much nearer to the root than if taken from the stem end. Every farmer should endeavor to have ears of corn come out as near the root of the stalk as possible; for we believe with equal-sized stalks the lowest ears are always the best. What course would J. G. or others of our readers adopt to effect this object?

The Farmer and Planter—Fe i i e r s.

"P. S. I will take this opportunity to state to you that the new subscribers I obtained for your paper are perfectly delighted with it. They say they can't see why every farmer in the State don't subscribe to it. I have some experiments in operation this year with the different kinds of manure, such as Guano, Kettlewell's salts, cotton seed, ashes, plaster, &c., mixed in different proportions and alone, which I shall carefully attend to, and, if I live, will report the result of each experiment.

"Yours, &c.,

J. M. G."

REMARKS.—It affords us pleasure to know that our new as well as old subscribers are pleased with the F. and P. All we desire is to persuade men to lay aside their prejudice, which is the principal reason, we presume, why *all* do not subscribe; it cannot be on account of the price, surely.

We shall be pleased to receive the report of the result of J. M. G.'s experiments for our columns.

Home-Made Hoes.

PICKENSVILLE, April 29th 1854.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I send you a specimen of a home-made hoe, manufactured in my shop, which I think will please you upon examination. These hoes we can afford at 75 cts., each, but by the dozen, or half dozen, I will put them at 65 cts., warrant them to do all the work that a hoe was intended for, if not, no charge for trying, but may be returned, and I will refund the money. If we could only get our Southern farmers to patronise such we could afford to embark into the business largely and keep our money at home for all such implements.

Yours, respectfully, M. L. MITCHELL.

REMARKS.—With the above we have received a very neat and substantially made hoe, of medium size, which we have not yet put to the trial, but are inclined to believe will do better work than a great majority of our store bought hoes. It is well proportioned and has the substance near the eye which will prevent its springing or breaking in cutting small shrubbery—yet it is sufficiently light to be used with ease and comfort to the hoe-man. A friend who has examined this hoe, put

chased recently in Charleston, for his own use, at twelve dollars per dozen, hoes which he considers inferior to it. Surely our farmers and planters will encourage home manufactures, when they come to know that they can purchase a superior article at a low price. Mr. Mitchell will accept our thanks.

Editors' Table.

We commenced our notices for the last month by stating that our printers have barbarously murdered our acknowledgements in the April number, by substituting words that were not in the copy. Such as, in the notice of Messrs. Moore & Anderson's work on the Grape, &c., "compost and available form," instead of *compact* and available form. In the notice of the Horticultural Review, 7th line, *should* left out. In the last line of the notice of Mr. Morton's Suffolk swine, respecting for *representing*. Professor Mapes: second line, "one" for *our*; in the fifth line, "son" for *some*, and in the 7th, "feeling" for *pulling*, (quite a difference.) Those, with various other minor errors, were corrected after a part of our cover had been struck off.

Acknowledgements and thanks are due since our last:

To SIMEON BROWN, Esq., Corresponding Secretary of the Middlesex Agricultural Society, for Transactions for the year 1854, with Address, by Lorenzo Sabine:

To C. L. FLINT, Esq., for his first Annual Report as Secretary of the Board of Agriculture of Massachusetts, together with reports of Committees appointed to visit the County Societies, &c. These are, to progressive agriculturists everywhere, two valuable documents, the one of 115 and the other 186 pages, and are convincing proof that Old Massachusetts occupies a prominent position amongst the States in the improvements of her agricultural and kindred interests:

To B. P. JOHNSON, Esq., Corresponding Secretary of the New York State Agricultural Society, for Transactions, with an abstract of the proceedings of the County Agricultural Societies for the year 1852: Albany; 893 pp., bound. When will South Carolina or any of our sister Southern States make out and distribute *such* a report of her agricultural transactions—*when*?

To Messrs. FOWLERS & WELLS for sundry temperance tracts, &c., Maine Liquor Law, &c.—These tracts we shall turn over to our young

friends of the Pendleton Temperance Society for distribution:

To ALFRED E. BEACH, Editor and Proprietor, for the "*People's Journal*," number 6, volume 1, of this *truly* the people's journal has been received. This number contains some 36 well-executed engravings. For further notice our readers are referred to advertisement in this number:

To VESSCHER & SCHELL, for a large and handsomely executed steel plate engraving of the "Wyoming," which may be seen at our office. For a further notice see advertisement in this number, and we are sure if you are fond of fine engravings you will forward your name to the the American Artists' Union, New York:

The Practical Farmer, number 2, volume 1, has been received, and with pleasure placed on our exchange list.

Payments Received.

| NAME. | POST OFFICE. | AMOUNT. |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|---------|
| W. P. Andrews, | Phoenix, S. C., | \$1 |
| Dr. E. Andrews, | " " | 1 |
| W. C. Hunter, | " " | 1 |
| A. G. Hackett, | " " | 4 |
| Thomas Payne, | " " | 2 |
| S. J. Burnett, | " " | 1 |
| T. J. Hamilton, | " " | 1 |
| Robert Turner, | " " | 1 |
| George Caldwell, | " " | 2 |
| J. M. Barton, | Sarepta, Miss., | 1 |
| Wm. M. Starkley, | Madisonville, Tenn., | 1 |
| E. B. Timmons, | Friendfield, S. C., vol. 6, | 1 |
| Col. D. K. Hamelton, | Double Branches, | 1 |
| E. M. Gilliard, | Vances Ferry, (vol. 3 & 4) | 2 |
| Dr. John Wilson, | Jedburg, | 1 |
| W. Walker, | Belmont, | 2 |
| S. J. Bradford, | Sumterville, | 1 |
| B. Mobley, | Chester, C. H. (vol. 4) | 1 |
| Dr. J. W. Hearst, | Millway, (vols. 4 & 5) | 2 |
| P. J. Oeland, | Glenn's Springs, | 1 |
| A. Park, | Sarepta, Miss. (vols. 3 4 & 5) | 3 |
| Dr. J. M. Beckett, | Aberdeen, Miss. | 2 |
| Capt. Jas. Parker, | Levingston, Ala. | 1 |
| M. Parker | " " | 1 |
| Dani. McIntyre, | Mt. Croghan, S. C. | 1 |
| Maj. G. Boowell, | Ivy Island, " | 1 |
| J. A. Martin, | Thompsons, " | 1 |
| R. G. Norton, | Robertsville, " | 1 |
| James Gailliard, | Vances Ferry, " | 1 |
| J. R. Durham, | Winnshoro, " | 3 |
| J. M. D. Carson, | Rutherfordton, | |
| N. C. (vol. 4 & 5) | | 2 |

| NAMES | POST OFFICE | AM'T. |
|-----------------------------------------------|------------------------|---------|
| M. T. Chaplin, | Beaufort, | S. C. 1 |
| St. Helena Agl. Society, | | " 1 |
| Dr. N. Meriwether, | Woodlawn, (vols. 4 & 5 | 2 |
| [Others crowded out—will appear next number.] | | |

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THE PEOPLE'S PATENT OFFICE.

This well known establishment is still carried on under the personal superintendence of the undersigned, by whom all the necessary drawings, specifications, and documents, for Patents, Caveats, Designs, Foreign Patents, &c., are prepared with the utmost fidelity and despatch, on very moderate terms.

Persons wishing for advice relative to

Patents or Inventions, may at all times consult the undersigned *without charge*, either personally at his office, or by letter. To those living at a distance, he would state, that all the needful steps necessary to secure a Patent, can be arranged by letter, just as well as if the party were present, and the expense of a journey be thus saved. When parties wish to be informed as to the probability of being enabled to obtain Patents, it will be necessary for them to forward by mail a rough outline sketch and description of the invention. No fee or charge is made for such examinations.

Private consultations held daily with Inventors from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. All consultations and business strictly private and confidential.

Models from a distance may be sent by express or otherwise.

For further information apply to, or address, post paid,

ALFRED E. BEACH.

Editor and Proprietor of the People's Journal.

Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents.
People's Patent Office, 86 Nassau street
New York.

The People's Journal, a record of Science, Mechanics, Invention and Agriculture.—Published Monthly. Every number contains 32 pages, beautifully printed on fine paper, and *profusely illustrated with splendid engravings*, forming at the end of every year two fine volumes, comprising nearly 400 pages, with about six hundred elegant engravings. Terms only \$1 00 a year, sent by mail. Specimen copies 12½ cents. Address as above.

May 1 1854.

Great Artists' Union Enterprise!!

250,000
GIFTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|----------|
| STATUARY..... | \$40,000 |
| OIL PAINTINGS..... | 10,000 |
| ENGRAVINGS, colored in oil..... | 45,000 |
| STEEL PLATE ENGRAVINGS..... | 41,000 |
| CASH LOANS, for 100 years each,.... | 30,000 |
| REAL ESTATE..... | 84,000 |

Total, \$250,000.

The American Artists' Union would respectfully announce to the citizens of the United States and the Canadas, that for the purpose of the ad-

vancement and extension of the Fine Arts, and with a view of enabling every family throughout the length and breadth of the land, to become possessed of a gallery of pictures, for the purpose of giving a world-wide circulation to

Warlen's Great Picture of Wyoming.

They have determined to distribute among the purchasers of this work, price \$1, 250,000 Gifts, of the value of \$250,000.

LIST OF GIFTS.

| | |
|-------------------------------------------|----------|
| Marble Statuary, \$40,000. | |
| 100 elegant busts of Washington, at \$100 | \$10,000 |
| 100 elegant busts of Clay, at \$100 | 10,000 |
| 100 " " Webster 100 | 10,000 |
| 100 " " Calhoun 100 | 10,000 |

OIL PAINTINGS AND COLORED STEEL ENGRAVINGS.

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| 50 elegant Oil Paintings, in splendid gilt frames, size 3 x 4 feet, each \$100,..... | \$5,000 |
| 100 elegant Oil Paintings, 2 x 3 ft., ea. \$50. | 5,000 |
| 500 steel plate Engravings, brilliantly colored in oil, rich gilt frames, 24 x 30 inches, each \$10,..... | 5,000 |
| 10,000 elegant steel plate Engravings, colored in oil, of the Washington Monument, 20 x 26, each \$4,..... | 40,000 |
| 237,000 steel plate Engravings, from 100 different plates, now in possession of, and owned by the Artists' Union, of the market value of from 50 cents to \$1 each,.. | 41,000 |

| | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Real Estate, \$84,000. | |
| 1 elegant Dwelling, in 32d st., N. Y. city, \$12,000 | |
| 22 building lots in 100 and 101st streets, N. Y. city, each 25 x 100 feet deep, each \$1,000,..... | 22,000 |
| 100 villa sites, containing each 10,000 square feet, in the suburbs of New York city, and commanding a magnificent view of the Hudson river and Long Island sound, each \$500,..... | 50,000 |

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Loans of Cash, \$30,000. | |
| 20 loans of cash, for 100 years, each without interest or security, 250 each,..... | \$5,000 |
| 50 loans of cash, for 100 years each, without interest or security, 100 each,..... | 5,000 |
| 100 loans of cash, for 100 years each, without interest or security, 50 each,..... | 5,000 |
| 250 loans of cash, for 100 years each, without interest or security, 20 each,..... | 5,000 |
| 2,000 loans of cash, for 100 years each, without interest or security, 5 each,.... | 10,000 |
| The holder of each ticket is entitled, first, to a steel plate engraving, (size 25 x 30 inches,) of the | |

GREAT AMERICAN HISTORICAL WORK OF ART, WYOMING,

A copy of which may be seen at the office of this paper, and second, to ONE of the 250,000 Gifts, which will be distributed on the completion of the sale of the tickets.

The purchaser of Five Tickets, on the receipt of his order, will be forwarded, carefully packed, either one copy of the "Wyoming," elegantly painted in oil colors, or one copy of the "Wyoming," plain, and one copy of each of four other engravings, equal to it in value, and is entitled to five gifts. The purchaser of more than five tickets can have his choice out of one hundred different subjects, from steel plates owned by the Artists' Union, each picture being in value equivalent to the "Wyoming," and is entitled to one gift for each ticket he holds. A list of the subjects can be seen at the office of this paper.

AGENTS. Persons desirous to become Agents, for the sale of tickets, by forwarding (post paid) \$1, shall be sent a Gift Ticket, a copy of Wyoming, and a prospectus, containing all necessary information.

It is confidently believed that the tickets will be disposed of by the first of July, when the distribution of Gifts will be entrusted to a Committee appointed by the Ticket-holders.

The steel plates from which the Engravings are printed, can be seen at the office of the Artists' Union, and cost \$100,000. Specimens of the Oil Paintings and Engravings are also on view at the rooms.

REFERENCES, in regard to the property. W. C. BARRETT, Counsellor at Law, 10, Wall street, N. Y.

F. J. VISSCHER & CO., Real Estate Brokers, 80, Nassau street, N. Y.

All orders for tickets must be addressed, post paid, with the money enclosed, to J. W. HOLBROOK, 505, Broadway, New York.

1,000 BOOK AGENTS WANTED, To Sell Pictorial and Useful Works The Year 1854.

1,000 DOLLARS A YEAR.

WANTED IN EVERY SECTIONS of THE UNITED STATES, active and enterprising men to engage in the sale of some of the best Books published in the country. To any good addrse. possessing a small capital of from \$25 to \$100, such inducements will be offered as to enable them to make from \$3 to \$5 a day.

The Books published by us are all useful in their character. extremely popular, and command large sales wherever they are offered.

GAME FOWLS.

I HAVE the largest, rarest and best lot of **GAME FOWLS** now in the Southern country, embracing the following varieties:

BORNEO JUNGLE FOWLS. This is the most singular fowl I ever saw—a perfect curiosity—brought from the jungles of Borneo—great game—fast and indomitable fighters—short legs.

WILD INDIAN GAME, (Commodore Perry's importation,) the most majestic fowl in the world—very large, and stands almost as erect as a man. The gentleman from whom I received these fowls says: "The mother of those I send you I would not part with. She would do to fight for a man's life. I offered to fight her for (\$20, with 2 inch gaffs, against any cock at the great Poultry Show in New York in February."

CALCUTTA ALBIN GAME, the fastest fighters on record, a beautiful white fowl, large, and the purest game known. They are (erroneously) called Chinese Albin Game by some. The pair I am breeding from are superior fowls. The gentleman from whom I obtained them says: "I send you the *master cock* of seventeen. He is a cross fellow, and bit me badly when I caught him." "Mr. Martin, the white games I send you are as much superior to those that took the *premium* at the great New York Poultry Show as fowls can be."

SUMATRA PHEASANT GAME.
Earl of Derby and Lord Sefton Game.
Silvers' Sumatra Game (whiskered.)

My fowls were selected from the very best of their breeds, and are quite superior.

Any of the above breeds or their eggs can be purchased at a reasonable price.

F. E. MARTIN.

Pendleton, May, 1854.

JOB PRINTING
OF ALL KINDS DONE AT THE
Farmer and Planter Office.

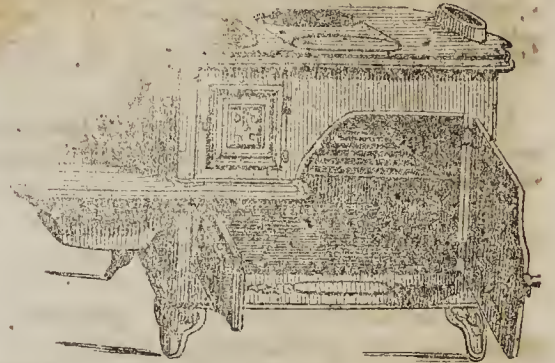
SUCH AS
HANDBILLS,
SHOWBILLS,
PAMPHLETS,
CARDS, POSTERS,
&C. &C.

All work done with neatness and despatch.

PENDLETON MALE
ACADEMY.

THE exercises of this school were resumed on Monday the 9th of January.
W. R. JONES, *Principal.*

D. G. WESTFIELD & CO'S.
STOVE REPOSITORY.



THE SUBSCRIBERS TAKE PLEASURE in offering to the citizens of this State a great variety of **STOVES** and other **GOODS**, as ever offered to the public, consisting of

Air Tight Cooking Stoves

Of various kinds, including.

PREMIUM COOKING STOVES

LARGE AND SMALL OVENS,

AIR TIGHT PREMIUM COOKING STOVES.

PARLOR COOKING STOVES,

PARLOR BOX STOVES, HALL STOVES,

FOR CHURCHES, STORES, &C.,

Together with a full assortment of plain and japanned Tin Ware; Britannia, Lifting Pumps, Lead and Block Tin Pipes, Tin Plates, Sheet Iron Ware, and House Furnishing ware generally; also,

MANUFACTURERS OF,
TIN, COPPER, LEAD, & SHEET IRON
WARE.

METALLIC ROOFING

done in the most approved manner, and with dispatch.

The Trade supplied with **TIN WARE**, at wholesale, upon the lowest terms.

D. G. WESTFIELD, & CO.

Next to the Bridge,

1854.

Greenville So. Carolina.

PREMIUM SWINE.

SUFFOLKS from Morton's Piggery, have taken the highest premiums, as may be seen by the published Transactions of the Massachusetts State and Norfolk County Agricultural Societies. The stock now for sale is large and well assorted, embracing

the purest and best blood of this unequalled breed. Pigs, properly paired for breeding, \$30 a pair. For prices of Boars and Sows, see catalogue, which will be sent by mail on application. Animals purchased forwarded by express or vessel from Boston, with pedigree. Orders must be accompanied by a remittance.

JAMES MORTON,
West Needham, or
G. H. P. FLAGG,
Boston, Mass.

Boston, April 3, 1854. [4-r]

**GLENN SPRINGS
FEMALE INSTITUTE.**
R T. Rev. T. F. DAVIS, D. D., ex officio
Visitor.

REV. T. S. ARTHUR, }
" J. D. MCCOLLOUGH, } Proprietors.

REV. GEORGE BENTON, Rector, and Instructor
in Mental and Christian Science, Modern Languages
and History.

MRS BENTON, Matron.

———, Instructor in Mathematics, Natural
Sciences, and Ancient Literature.

PROF. G. F. D'VINE, late of Limestone Springs.
Instructor in the theory and practice of Music.

MISS C. M. REID, Instructress in English.

"——— Sosnowski, Instructress in Drawing,
Painting, and Assistant in French.

MISS SOPHIA WARLEY, Instructress in English
Branches, and Assistant in Mathematics.

MISS ELIZA PRATT, Assistant in Music and English.

N. B.—The corps is not yet complete.

The above institution, located at Glenn Springs
in Spartanburg District, S. C., will be opened
for the reception of pupils on the first of February
next. In converting this establishment into a
school for the reception of young ladies, the build-
ings have been thoroughly repaired and fitted up;
and in furnishing them anew no pains have been
spared to make it, in every respect, such a home as
parents would desire for their daughters. Partic-
ular attention has been bestowed upon the mu-
sical instruments, and with a large and efficient
corps of teachers, and a thorough course of study,
it affords every advantage to be enjoyed in any
similar institution.

Applicants are admitted of any age over seven
years, and placed in such class as they may be pre-
pared to join.

The scholastic year will consist of one session,
divided into two terms of five months each, begin-
ning on the first of February and July. Vacation
December and January.

RATES.—For Tuition and Board, including
washing, fuel, lights, &c., \$125 per term, and
there will be no extra charge, except for Music

\$30 per term, and for books, sheet music, Drawing
materials, &c., actually used.

For further information, see Prospectus, which
may be had by applying to the Rector, or either
of the Proprietors.

THE AMERICAN "PICK."

THIS Illustrated Comic Weekly is pub-
lished in New York every Saturday,
has now commenced the third year of its prosper-
ous existence. It has reached a larger circulation
than any attempt of the kind ever started in Amer-
ica. It is filled with Cuts and Caricature Like-
nesses of persons and things, and these alone are
worth the subscription price, which is only 1 dollar
a year, for which 52 numbers are mailed to any
part of the United States.

The new volume commenced with the "Remini-
scences of John C. Calhoun, by his Private Sec-
retary," and will be continued in the Pick until
finished, which will it take nearly a year to accom-
plish.

When the "Reminiscences" are completed they
will be reprinted and published in book-form, and
a copy will be sent, free of charge or postage, to
every subscriber to the Pick whose name shall be
on our mail-books.

The Pick has become a favorite paper through-
out the United States. Besides its weekly designs
by the first Artist, it contains witty and spicy edito-
rials of a high character, and will carry cheerful-
ness to the gloomiest fireside. Its high character
renders it a favorite in every family. It is emphat-
ically a family paper. It contains each week a
large quantity of Tales, Stories, Anecdotes, Scenes
and Witticisms gathered from life. Every article
that appears in its columns is entirely original, and
it has clustered around it some of the best writers
in the United States.

The subscription price is only 1 dollar per year,
in advance.

Clubs are furnished with the Pick at the follow-
ing reduced rates.

| | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| Club of 6 copies. \$5 | Club of 34 copies \$25. |
| Club of 13 copies. 10 | Club of 42 copies. 30 |
| Club of 20 copies. 15 | Club of 50 copies. 35 |
| Club of 27 copies. 20 | Club of 75 copies. 50 |
| Club of 150 copies, \$100. | |

To secure the reductions offered to Clubs, the
amount of payment for each Club must be remit-
ted at the same time.

These rates reduce the Price of the Wittiest Il-
lustrated Weekly, published on this continent, to a
mere fraction.

One thousand Dollars in Gold.

The Pick now circulates weekly 30,000. We
are anxious to increase this number to 50,000 in-
side of six months, and to 100,000 before our next
Anniversary in February, 1855. To secure such
a result, we offer the best Weekly Illustrated Car-
icature newspaper that has yet appeared, but in ad-
dition we offer to each reader of this notice in eve

ry village and town in the United States or Canada, the following liberal additional inducements to aid us in increasing the circulation of the Pick.

On the 22nd of February, 1855, three disinterested newspaper publishers in this city will select from our mail books, those subscribers during the year that will have then closed, the person having sent us the largest number of subscribers from any village or town at the club rates, shall be entitled to the sum, in *gold* of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS; the second highest to TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS; and the third highest to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS; the fourth highest to SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS; the fifth highest to FIFTY DOLLARS, and the sixth highest to TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS, being a total of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS in premiums. The money will be paid in Gold to the successful parties, within ten days after the decision shall have been made by the Committee.

No subscription will be received for a shorter period than one year.

Specimen numbers of the Pick will be sent gratis to all post paid applicants, and from one to twenty copies *gratis* to agents for canvassing purposes.

All money sent by mail will be considered at my risk, if the postage is pre-paid.

Each yearly subscriber to the Pick, will receive the Double Sized Pictorial Sheets for the 4th of July and Christmas, without extra charge. Each of these Pictorial Sheets contain over 200 splendid designs drawn by the first artists, and engraved by the best engravers.

The Pick numbers among its subscribers many of the leading men of the nation, who give it a cheerful endorsement, and not a line or design is allowed to appear in the Pick that is not unexceptionable, and its cheapness places it within the reach of all. The new volume commenced on Washington's birth-day, February 22d. 1854. All letters containing remittances must be addressed to.

JOSEPH A. SCOVILLE,

Editor and Proprietor of the Pick,

No. 26 Ann st. New York.

N. B.—The Pick will be sent in Exchange one year, to any newspaper or monthly periodical that will publish this prospectus including this notice.

FOR SALE.

A FARM between Anderson Court House and Pendleton Village, (9 miles from the former and 5 from the latter.) lying on the Milwee creek, about a mile from the Sandy Spring Camp Ground, the property of the estate of Thomas Boone, deceased, and now in my possession. This Farm contains 310 acres of good land, more or less, about 200 of which is cleared, the remainder in timber. A stream runs through it, (the Milwee,) affording a good water power for milling purposes. There is a new and very commodious two-

story Dwelling House, with good out-houses on the farm.

Terms—One-third cash; remainder in one, two and three years. Possession given the first of November.

JOHN G. BOONE.

August 1. 8-1f

TO THE FARMERS AND PLANTERS OF THE SOUTH.

The subscriber is now offering for sale in the Southern States, Patent Rights, for his improved Straw Cutter, which was patented it Sept. 1853. This machine has many and great advantages over all others yet patented.

1st. It will cut more food with the same amount of labor than any other.

2d. It combines the advantages of cutting not only one but all of the various feeds such as shucks, corn stalks, fodder, oats &c., equally well.

Lastly, it is more simple, durable, and much cheaper than any other. The Knives used can be made by the commonest Blacksmith. It is pronounced by all mechanics who have seen it to be the best of its kind yet invented.

Prices ranging from fifteen to twenty dollars address the subscriber.

JAMES T. ASBURY.

Patentee.

Taylorsville Alex. Co. N. C.

Feb. 14th 1854.

The subscriber has this day purchased the Patent Right for the States of South Carolina and Florida for the above described straw cutter, and will commence making them for sale at Pendleton S. C. as soon as castings can be procured. All persons in the two above named States are forbid infringing on the right, either by making or using it, as in such cases the law will be rigorously enforced.

For further information apply to the Editor of the *Farmer & Planter*.

I. G. GAMBRELL.

Feb. 15th 1854.

2-1f

THOS. H. MARCH

J. A. BLACK, JR.

MARCH & BLACK.

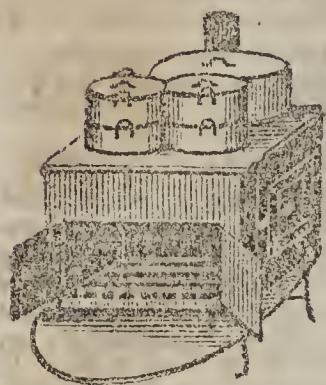
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants.
COLUMBIA S. C.

Will attend to the sale of all kinds of Merchandise, and Real and Personal Estate, either at Private Sale or at Auction.

SALES ROOM NEXT DOOR TO STERNS, CALDWELL & Co., AND IMMEDIATELY OPPOSITE THE UNITED STATES HOTEL.

Farmer & Planter ADVERTISING SHEET.

Men of business will find it to their interest to advertise by the year.

A. PALMER,

DEALER in Cooking, Parlor, and Office Stoves; Grates, Cast Iron Mantle-pieces, Mott's Patent Agricultural Boilers; Plain and Japanned Tin Ware: Invites the attention of purchasers to his large and well selected stock of the above articles, that will be sold at **CHARLESTON PRICES.**

Opposite JANNEY'S HOTEL, Columbia, S. C.

N. B.—I have the celebrated Cooking Stoves, Bucks Patent and "Challenge." If either of these Stoves, after a trial of thirty days, does not give full satisfaction, the money will be returned.

Columbia Jan. 1854. 1-tf

DIRECT IMPORTATION!**CHINA, EARTHENWARE & GLASSWARE.****H. E. NICHOLS,**

Columbia, S. C.

SIGN OF THE BIG WHITE PITCHER, AND NEXT TO THE COMMERCIAL BANK.

HAVING an Agent in England at the Potteries, and every facility to transport our Ware, in any quantity, from England and France, direct to Charleston, and having always on hand a full and superior stock of goods in the line, persons needing any articles from this establishment can be assured that they need not look elsewhere.

Also, always on hand, a large stock of

FINE TABLE CUTLERY;

Silver Plated Ware, Tea Trays, in sets or singly, Rich Vases and Candleabras, Looking Glasses; Oil, Lard, and Fluid Lamps: Factory, Gin, and Mill-house Lamps, English Tin Dish-Covers; Steak Dishes, Coffee Urns, &c.; with a superior stock of every thing in our line, at prices to suit every one.

Persons coming to Columbia, will be repaid a visit by an examination of our extensive stock, and we invite our friends, one and all, to do so.

H. E. NICHOLS,

Importer of Earthenware, COLUMBIA, S. C. [Jan., '54.]

W. B. CHERRY,**SURGEON DENTIST,**

PENDLETON, S. C.

OFFICE—N. E. CORNER FARMERS' HALL

PULLINGS, BOTHWICK & CO.**COLUMBIA CLOTHING EMPORIUM.**

THIS Establishment sells clothing entirely of **THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE**, all of which is warranted, as regards *style* and *quality*, fully equal to any in this or any other market.

As regards prices, they will state that they sell exclusively for cash, and their goods are marked in plain figures at the lowest possible prices, from which there will be no deviation.

Their stock comprises also, a general assortment of seasonable Hats and Caps, and a full assortment of **GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS**; Trunks, Carpet-bags, Valises, &c., all which, persons visiting Columbia are respectfully invited to call and examine.

A CARD.

The undersigned opened a **BOARDING HOUSE** for the **STUDENTS** of the South Carolina College, on the 1st. October last. The very high prices of Provisions, and the low rate of Board fixed by the Trustees, (only \$3 per week,) renders it necessary that the number of Boarders should be very much increased, to remunerate and enable him to furnish his Table in the best style.

He respectfully refers Students entering College this winter, to those who have patronised him, and assures all who may please to Board with him, that no effort on his part shall be spared to furnish his Table with the best the market affords.

G. T. ANDERSON.

December 1st., 1853.

HOLMES & STONEY,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

CENTRAL WHARF,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

Liberal Advances on Consignments of Cotton and other Produce.

Nov. 1853.

[11-re]

MASONIC NOTICE.

THE next Regular Communication of **PENDLETON LODGE, No. 34, A. F. M.**, will be held in the Lodge room, on Saturday, June 10th, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

GEORGE SEABORN, W. M.

E. A. SHARPE, Sec'y.

IMPROVED COTTON GINS.

WE beg leave to call the attention of the citizens of Anderson District, and the Cotton growing region generally, to our improved COTTON GINS, which gave such general satisfaction last season.

We can say truthfully, and challenge any other establishment to say the same, that we had but one Gin returned last season from bad performance. This is no little encouragement to us, and we trust will strongly recommend us to planters.

For several years we have been liberally patronized by the planters of Abbeville, Edgefield, and Anderson, and hope by faithful work to merit a continuance of it. Our agents will occasionally pass through the various sections of country, and will gladly receive all orders which may be given them. Persons purchasing Gins from us can have a trial of Ten Bales of Cotton, and if they are not satisfied it will be taken away and another promptly forwarded. Our terms will be made known by our Agents, and shall be as accommodating as those of any other good establishment. In all cases Gins will be delivered free of charge, either at the Gin-house or nearest depot. All orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

HENDERSON & CHISOLM.

Covington, Ga., April, 1853. 4-tf

PLOWS! PLOWS!!

THE PLOWS THAT BEAT THE WORLD.



THE subscriber would call the attention of the agricultural community to several different sizes and models of John Rich's Patent Iron Beam PLOWS, amongst which may be found One and Two Horse Turning Plows. One and Two Horse Subsoil, Side-hill Plows, &c.

The great advantages in these Plows over all others are,

1st. The shape of the beam prevents all choking under the beam.

2d. The shortness of the beam brings the team nearer the work, which is a great advantage in lightness of draft, ease of guiding the plow and of driving the team.

3d. The shape of the mould-board is such that they are not as liable to clog on the mould-board, in adhesive and mucky soils, as other plows.

4th. The draft is from one quarter to a third lighter than any plow made, doing the same work.

5th. They are less liable to get out of repair, and cheaper and easier repaired when needed.

These Plows are all of the Iron Beam; and in short, we would say that we warrant them, in every respect, to suit, in point of work, durability and every other good quality.

The above named plows are kept for sale by the Greenville Manufacturing Company, at their store at Greenville Court House.

JAMES B. SHERMAN, Agent.

Oct 1853—tf

A. G. SQUIER,

No 208 and 210 Main St. Columbia. S. C.

MANUFACTURER AND GENERAL DEALER IN

FINE AND PLAIN FURNITURE;

PIANOS, CHAIRS, &C.

AT VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

He is constantly replenishing his large assortment from his own *Manufactory in Columbia*, and from New York, and now offers a greater variety than usual, especially so in Fancy and *Enamelled Furniture*, Sitting and Rocking Chairs, &c., &c. A. H. Gales, & Co.'s Superior and Greatly improved PIANOS, at New York Cash prices. All Pianos or Furniture sold by him are warranted for one year or longer.

All kinds of furniture neatly and promptly repaired. A large lot of Mahogany Veneers on hand, with other Cabinet Maker's materials, in great variety. Also on hand a very large assortment of *Wall Paperings and Borderings*.

Funerals served at short notice with Skiff's greatly Improved Air Exhausted Coffins, or other kinds.

He would respectfully invite his friends and the public generally to call and examine his stock.

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cord and Account Books—Number 1, for 80 hands or less, \$3 00. Number 2 for 120 hands or less, \$3 50.

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